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PEACE CENTER FOR AMERICAS BEGUN IN CUBA

Corner Stone of American Institute of International Law Is Laid

NEW-WORLD GENEVA FORESEEN IN HAVANA

Palace to House Academy and Library as Focus for Culture and Amity

By GASTON NERVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba—Thirty-one years ago a young American left his position as dean of the Law School of Los Angeles to enlist in the Seventh California Infantry to fight for Cuban liberty.

After these three decades and more, that same American, James Brown Scott came here May 20 as guest of the Cuban Government, to lay, in the capital of that "Cuba Libre," the corner stone of an edifice which is to house the American Institute of International Law, a focus of peace and justice for all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

A Future American Geneva

In a conversation Dr. Scott told the writer: "The laying of the corner stone of the building for the Institute of International Law in Havana is important not only as an evidence of progress toward establishing the ideals of peace and justice among the peoples who will benefit from it, but also, to us who fought to help make this a free nation, as evidence of the permanence of Cuba's international position in making Havana the future American Geneva by establishing here the seat of the first institution for the promotion of international justice in our hemisphere."

Cuba is peculiarly endowed for such distinction. Placed geographically between North, Central and South America, without belonging, properly speaking, to any of these divisions, Cuba is the point where, for historical as well as economic reasons, the Saxon American and the Latin American find themselves in closer relationship than in any other spot on the globe.

In the center of the Caribbean, between Florida, the Gulf of Mexico, Central America and the northern coast of South America, Cuba is practically equidistant from each of a dozen American republics. It is logical that she should become an intellectual and political meeting place.

For Culture and Concord

The decree of the Cuban Government providing for the construction of this palace of justice states that it will be "a contribution of the Republic of Cuba to that most meritorious work in favor of inter-American culture and concord which is being carried on by the American Institute of International Law, and a recognition of the honor done by that organization to the city of Havana in establishing in it the center of its activities."

Under the provisions of this decree, the edifice will house two great international organisms: an American Academy of International Law and an American International Library.

The American International Library is to contain the official publications of all the American governments, specializing, of course, in publications relating to public and private international law.

It will also have collections of the treaties and protocols made between all the American republics and all other nations, and also works on diplomatic history and international politics.

The next step, according to Mr. Scott, should be a Permanent Court of Inter-American Justice, with its seat in this palace at Havana. It would be of the greatest value to all the American nations, he declares, and place a fitting crown of success upon the New World's work for peace and justice

Honor Plan Puts Burden on Driver

Gives Prudent Man Greater Latitude, Tightens Rope on Careless One

The "honor system" for automobile drivers which was started in Connecticut and has extended to several states, the latest being Iowa, has its value in the fact that the careful driver is given greater latitude and the careless one stiffer penalties, according to George A. Parker, registrar of motor vehicles.

On commenting on the Iowa system, which on July 4 will abolish a 40-mile speed limit and permit prudence to guide the driver, Mr. Parker pointed out that the law is not dissimilar in effect from the Massachusetts law. The former supplants the 40-mile speed limit with a "careful" rate of speed and provides that vehicles moving slower than 25 miles an hour shall permit faster traveling vehicles to pass.

The Massachusetts law, on the other hand, sets a speed limit of 20 miles, but, said Mr. Parker, drivers are not convicted for exceeding this "limit," unless it is proven that they were traveling too fast "under the existing circumstances."

Anti-Smith Democrats to Carry Party Revolt Into State Races

Unrelenting Opposition to Wet, Tammany Control Is Indicated in Bishop Cannon's Call to Virginia Group to Name Own Candidate for Governor

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — The anti-Smith movement within the Democratic Party is determined to persevere in its endeavor to eject from state and national party leadership those wet, Tammany forces which obtained control at the Houston convention.

A call to such an unswerving effort has been issued by Bishop James Cannon Jr. to the executive committee of the anti-Smith Democrats of Virginia, who are confronted with the problem of deciding whether they will bolt their party's state ticket this year as last November they bolted the Democratic presidential candidate.

The dry leader militantly calls upon his Virginia supporters to keep out of the Democratic primary in the State this year and put up instead their own dry anti-Smith candidate for Governor.

Challenge to Smith Faction

Bishop Cannon's vigorous manifesto is viewed in political quarters as a direct challenge to the Raskob-Smith program within the party.

It is considered an answer to the recent activities of John J. Raskob, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, in establishing an enlarged headquarters here and in reducing the $1,500,000 deficit resulting from his management of the 1928 campaign to well under $500,000.

The plans of the Smith-Raskob leadership to continue to finance and thereby attempt to control party policy and activities are viewed by politicians as evidence of their hope to make the Democratic Party the espouser of the wet cause.

Bishop Cannon's statement is of the greatest political significance. Coming from the organizer and leader of the successful anti-Smith bolt and urging definite retaliation against those state leaders who lent their support to the Smith campaign, it means the joining of an issue which Democratic politicians have desperately hoped and tried to avoid.

If Bishop Cannon succeeds in defeating the regular party organization in Virginia this year, similar programs are certain to be attempted in other southern states in the elections next year, with results

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

BORAH HAILS LABOR VICTORY AS PEACE MOVE

Looks to Strong Pacifist British Government–Stimson Shows High War Cost

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The insistence of President Hoover in his Memorial Day speech that it is time to translate the Kellogg pact into practical terms of reduction of armament is taken here to mean that actual reduction of armament may before long be agreed upon by the nations.

Subsequent statement of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, on the cost of armament to the United States was regarded as strengthening the Administration against the big navy supporters.

Mr. Stimson denied that his statement had anything to do with the British elections, although that is assumed in diplomatic and other official quarters to be a long step in the direction of naval reduction, since the Labor Party is pledged to that policy.

Borah Hails Labor Victory

Senator Borah hailed the result of the British elections as presaging the dawn of a new day. "If the results should be such that Mr. MacDonald should become Premier, it would mean much, in my opinion, in the cause of disarmament and peace," he declared. "During the brief term in office, he revealed not only exceptional ability, but disclosed unmistakably his sincerity and courage. Sincerity in the matter of disarmament has been reduced to a sci-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Free Dardanelles Being Maintained Despite Obstacles

International Board Ready to Appeal to the League Over Difference With Turks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—It is evident from the report of the Dardanelles Straits Commission for 1928, just issued, that it is encountering considerable difficulties with the Turkish Government in upholding the freedom of the straits as provided by treaty.

The passage of Soviet warships has not, as was apprehended, given rise to any incidents.

The commission is more troubled by the Turkish Government's refusal to allow foreign airplanes to fly over the Chattalja and Ismidt zones or to permit war vessels to enter the latter zone. There is a conflict concerning interpretation of the Straits Convention and the commission is inclined to appeal to the League of Nations to settle it.

The commisison has another grievance against the Turkish authorities owing to the increase in the dues which they levy for the maintenance of the life-saving service of the Turkish Government in the Black Sea, along the Anatolian and Thracian coasts.

In addition, the commission demands facilities for ships to put into port at Constantinople without being liable for an infringement of a transit journey, and urges the Turkish authorities to organize a better wireless communication and establish a weather signaling service.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1929

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Sporting News—Pages 13 and 14
Financial News—Pages 10, 11 and 12

FEATURES

Music News of the World 6
The Home Forum 7
Calmness
Home Building, Equipment, Gardening 8
Antiques and Interior Decoration.... 9
Radio Playhouse 12
Daily Features 17
Editorials 18

NEW ENGLAND HAS COMMON TRAFFIC GOAL

Standard Road Signs and Uniform Lights and Rules Are the Ends Sought

Throughout the United States vigorous efforts are being made to free the motor car from the entanglements of traffic congestion. The following, which is the last of 18 articles, describes the activities in New England.

Three-hundred-year-old New England, crisscrossed by thousands of byways as well as highways, has chosen standardization of its road signs as an initial contribution toward accelerated traffic, and is now approaching this definite uniformity.

Individually the six states are, of course, taking further steps, with each devising plans to meet specific traffic problems as they arise, and with Massachusetts generally acknowledged to be leading the way in developing a comprehensive plan of control.

Some day not far off a motorist crossing Massachusetts will follow the same kind of road signs from the Mohawk Trail to Cape Cod, will know just where to look for a "stop-and-go" signal at any intersection and will not find too many of them, and will travel most of the journey on "through ways" guarded by "stop" signs against the smaller crossroads.

This picture is forecast by the fact that Massachusetts has become the first state in the Union to set up by action of the Legislature a statewide traffic control division to obtain uniformity of local traffic regulation by direct and authoritative statewide official supervision. This traffic control division, in the State Department of Public Works, is rounding out its first year of activity and has received ready co-operation from municipalities.

Offers Unusual Opportunity

Being a compact, closely settled State, where towns almost merge into one another, and where many a motorist hardly ever steps on his starter without going through more than one city or town and perhaps through 20 in a few hours, Massachusetts offers unusual opportunities and necessities for uniformity in traffic handling.

The main purposes of the state traffic control bill are summarized by Maxwell Halsey, traffic engineer of the division, as follows:

"First, the elimination of confusion to the motoring public through the

(Continued on Page 12, Coduмn 1)

PARKED HIGHWAYS URGED IN OREGON

Strips of Forest Lands Would Preserve Natural Beauty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Purchase of a 500-foot strip on each side of state highways in order to preserve the natural beauties of the forests and to prevent further devastation is advocated by I. L. Patterson, Governor of Oregon.

Governor Patterson presented his plan before the annual district convention of Lions Clubs at Tillamook, recently, with the suggestion that the service clubs of the State can be of material assistance in supporting the project.

Under the Governor's plan the land would be obtained by contracts with timber owners, with between $50,000 and $100,000 spent annually for this purpose. Through the contract system the finances of the State would not be burdened, Governor Patterson said.

BIDS FOR SHOE SURPLUS

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department has advertised for bids for 150,496 pairs of surplus service shoes, stored in quartermaster depots at several posts in different parts of the country. The stocks were accumulated during the World War.

TOBACCO DRIVE TO WIN GIRLS ROUSES NATION

Cigarette 'Ad' Restrictions Proposed in Illinois—Cities Take Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Restriction of advertising designed to lead young people to smoke cigarettes is aimed at in a bill introduced in the Illinois General Assembly by Leo Crowley, Representative from Peoria. Mr. Crowley declares that the recent prevalence of smoking among the young, particularly among girls, led him to this action.

"The present obnoxious style of advertising is, in my opinion, the chief reason for current smoking among young girls," he said. "Many girls are taken in by the 'ads' which say that a certain brand of cigarettes will 'reduce' them. Sample cigarettes are sent out to girls in the colleges. My bill would prohibit this. All kinds of qualities are attributed to cigarettes by their advertisers and all kinds of contests held and tests made."

Mr. Crowley's bill provides for a $5000 fine or imprisonment for conviction of any person "mailing, delivering, presenting or furnishing any literature, advertisement. . . . or any samples" of cigarettes to girls under 18 years. He has received a great many letters of approbation from over the state.

In the Senate a bill forbidding every type of advertisement of cigarettes or cigarette papers anywhere in the State was introduced by Senator Mills of Virginia, Ill. It penalizes the sale of cigarettes or papers to anyone under 21 and imposes a tax.

Michigan's Cigarette Tax Touching Industry's Pockets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—Michigan's new cigarette tax law, signed by the Governor, Fred W. Green, shows signs of touching the industry. It is reported that cigarette manufacturers and jobbers of Detroit are passing petitions to have the law subjected to referendum. They claim that the cost of handling the packages for the placing of the required two-cent stamp is "confiscatory."

Whether the cigarette tax law is subject to referendum is a point upon which Wilbur M. Brucker, Attorney-General, is making a study. It cannot be put to such a test if it is found to be a tax law in the meaning of an exception provided in the referendum laws of the State.

A return of more than $2,000,000 is expected from the tax if it becomes effective. Much opinion for the law was marshaled because of the extreme lengths to which cigarette advertising went in the exploitation of young women in regard to smoking.

Cigarette Sale Near School Opposed by Pupils' League

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Efforts to override the local law against selling cigarettes or tobacco in any form within 200 feet of a school building is being

(Continued on Page 14, Column 2)

HUNGER STRIKERS EAT WHEN NATION'S RULER INTERCEDES

Mexican Rail Workers Claim 'Moral Victory' in President's Offer of Help

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The 200 or more Mexican railway men who had remained in the Supreme Court Building here for 24 hours without food, finally left May 31. President Emilio Portes Gil had sent an emissary to them, with whom they left the building, presumably to confer with the President.

The hunger strike was in protest against a judgment upholding an arbitration committee's decision declaring a railroad strike in 1926 illegal and depriving the men of their status as union employees.

The President told the men that he could not reverse the decision, but promised that they would be allowed to resume their jobs as vacancies occurred and would retain their seniority and other rights. He apparently had obtained the co-operation of the railroads in settling the dispute.

The strikers claimed a moral victory and decided to eat.

Skill in Prison Work Keeps Bates From Chosen Profession of Law

SANFORD BATES — Keystone

Massachusetts Man Finally Answers Call of Washington and Becomes Superintendent of Federal Prisons—Believes in Rehabilitation Without 'Coddling'

By HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, my name is Sanford Bates and I am the Commissioner of Correction. I happen to be president of the American Prison Association, vice-president of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, and I had the great good fortune to represent the United States in London at the International Prison Congress on the invitation of President Coolidge."

In this way Sanford Bates of Waban, Mass., introduced himself to the Joint Committee on Judiciary of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1926.

Today in Washington, Sanford Bates, having been sworn into the service of the Department of Justice, takes over a new office, an office which Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt was more than three years getting him to accept. If he were to introduce himself now, as he did in 1926, it would be in words like these:

"Good morning, ladies and gentlemen of the United States; I am Sanford Bates, your new Superintendent of Federal Prisons."

Services Highly Regarded

The announcement from the Department of Justice, telling of Mr. Bates's appointment, contained a significant paragraph, indicative of the Government's valuation of its new officer.

"The appointment of Bates," it said, "is a culmination of many years' effort . . . to make the prison division one of the major scientific branches of the Government."

Confirming his acceptance of the post, Mr. Bates said: "It is the biggest job in criminology in the country."

The two statements lead to two questions: What manner of man is it who is taking over the "biggest job in criminology?", and, How will he adapt applied natural science to that job?

One way to obtain answers to these questions is to visit the man in his office. Any preconceived notions the visitor may have had of the pugnacious, heavy-jawed prison official popular to fiction writers should be abandoned, however. Mr. Bates is not of that breed.

An Impersonal Quality

He is standing, perhaps, as the visitor enters: a man of average height, slim enough to look taller than he actually is, with a bronzed face; eyes which contain a depth, an impersonal quality which baffles the inquisitive, and pleases the scholarly. Something about these eyes is reminiscent of sequestered pools in an Indian summer landscape. One hesitates to disturb their placidity.

Perhaps it is this impersonal attitude toward his work and his fellows which has earned for Mr. Bates the reputation around Beacon Hill of being a difficult man to understand. Perhaps, too, in that gold-domed building in Boston toward which every political move in Massachusetts is turned—people found it hard to understand a consistent incumbent of preferential offices, such as Mr. Bates has been, who consistently refused to seek preferment.

As to office holding: "I had rather plead a case in a court of law," Mr. Bates tells those who ask, "than almost anything else I know of. I said that when I was made street commissioner of Boston in 1918; I said it again when I was made commissioner of penal institutions that same year; I told Mr. Coolidge very much the same thing when he appointed me Commissioner of the Department of Corrections ten years

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

Canada Preserves Churchill Site for Public Works

Conservative Leader Points to Possible Injustice to Early Purchasers of Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Expropriation of the townsite of Churchill, the sea terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway, for the purposes of public works and to prevent exploitation was the subject of criticism by Conservative members in Parliament.

R. B. Bennett, Opposition leader, accused Charles Dunning, Minister of Railways, of acting unjustly toward those far-sighted individuals who had bought land at Churchill 15 or 20 years ago and who were now compelled to sell out at the original cost plus interest.

Mr. Dunning said he wondered what would have happened if the Government had not taken this step which had saved the people from land speculation on a large scale. The land expropriated had been turned over to the Manitoba Government for townsite purposes and in the best interests of all.

J. T. Horson, Liberal member for Winnipeg, while congratulating the Minister on pushing the railways through to completion, urged the building of more direct lines to connect Winnipeg with Hudson Bay. While by the present line via The Pas the distance between the city and Churchill was 960 miles, there were other suggested routes that would be shorter by between 200 and 300 miles.

Mr. Dunning promised to investigate the feasibility of constructing such lines, but thought that it might be advisable first to know the volume of traffic which would flow through the Hudson Bay port and over the existing railway.

In answer to a question he said that $29,300,000 had been spent already on the Hudson Ray Railway project.

Parliament is now sitting morning, afternoon and evening with the expectation of proroguing by June 8.

CHINESE RECALL ENVOYS TO MOSCOW

BERLIN (AP)—Advices published here from Nanking state that the Chinese diplomatic representative and Chinese consular officials at Moscow have been recalled.

First Published Map of New England Believed in Sale of Rare Americana

Valuable Records of Early Settlements Under Hammer at Sotheby's as Charterhouse Institution Sells Famous Collection of Books in London

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A parcel of rare Americana is to be sold at Sotheby's by order of the governors of Sutton's Hospital in Charterhouse on June 24. Among them is a copy of W. Hubbard's "Narrative of Troubles With Indians in New England," published Boston 1677. The book is from the second issue of the first edition and the folding woodcut map attached theretio is believed to be the first map New England ever published.

Another rarity, published in Amsterdam 1612, is the first printed account of Hudson's discoveries in North America, and an account of the discovery of the northern coasts of Australia by de Quiros. The volume bears the Latin title description: "A. C. Delineato Geographica Detectionis Freti."

Among other books and pamphlets offered are L. Hennepin's "New Discovery of a Vast Country in America," 1698; Peter Mather's "Decades of the Newe Worlde or West India," 1555; Roger Williams' "Key Into the Language of America," 1643, and various volumes by Cotton and Increase Mather.

All are from the library of Daniel Wray, scholar of the eighteenth century, and have been in possession of Sutton's Hospital since 1784. It is believed by some that Wray was author of the famous "Letters of Junius," a series of political articles which appeared in the Public Advertiser from 1769 to 1772, and immediately created a great sensation.

Reparations Parleys Study in Scaling Down

By the Associated Press

Paris

PRESENT value of the amount Germany agrees to pay to the reparations creditors:

Under the Young plan $9,000,000,000.

Versailles Peace Conference of 1919, Allied claims, $125,000,000,000.

Boulogne conference (1920) offer of Allies was $67,000,000,000.

Spa conference figure (same year) was $65,000,000,000.

German offer at Spa was $7,500,000,000.

BRITISH LIBERAL PARTY TO HOLD POWER BALANCE

Ramsay MacDonald Just Fails to Obtain an Absolute Majority

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A situation bristling with constitutional difficulties has arisen, now that, as the result of the triangular contests in the elections, Labor has become the largest party in the House of Commons, with the Government in the minority and the Liberals barely holding the balance between them.

There was a parallel, in 1923, when the Liberals put Ramsay MacDonald into office, but conditions then were dissimilar in that six years ago Labor was not the largest group in Parliament, and the Liberals were nearly three times as strong as they are today.

"The electors," says the Daily Herald, the Labor organ, "have given Mr. Baldwin's Government emphatic notice to quit." "Exit Mr. Baldwin," says the Daily Chronicle, Liberal, in great headlines.

But the Conservatives have not yet made up their minds that they are to be at all summarily disposed of. The view largely held in Conservative circles is that Mr. Baldwin should re-form his Cabinet, meet Parliament on June 25 and carry on the work until defeated upon a vote of confidence. The results of the general election, they argue, cannot be interpreted as a mandate from the electorate for Socialism, and the Prime Minister therefore has no right to hand over the Government to a party committed to this faith.

Sir Austen Chamberlain at Birmingham supported this opinion when, referring to Mr. Baldwin, he said: "I hope he will face the House of Commons and leave to Mr. Lloyd George and what is called the Liberal Party, the responsibility of the situation they have created."

In that case Labor would move an immediate "no confidence" motion, which must be carried until the Liberals support the Conservatives. The responsibility for bringing in a Labor Government would thus be thrown directly on Mr. Lloyd George. "Mr. Baldwin's duty is plain," says the Labor organ. "He now has it in his power to perform one signal service, and that is to resign in order that the chosen leader of the people, Ramsay MacDonald, may meet the House of Commons to take up the work which capitalist intrigue brought to a temporary end in 1924."

Mr. MacDonald is hopeful that this course may be taken. "I cannot see

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Gold Field Yields to Flood Control

Artificial Lake in Canyon of California to Cover Famous Mining Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AZUSA, Calif.—When one of the world's greatest dams is completed in San Gabriel canyon north of this city for the Los Angeles County flood control district, the story of an area rich in romantic gold and silver history will be closed. The dam, which is now building, is being erected at a cost of $25,000,000, and the lake it will impound will cover much of the canyon bottom where man has searched for precious metals for years.

Gold and silver worth millions of dollars were taken from the floor of the canyon by placer methods in the 50's and 60's. Just where the mother lode is located is a mystery, although thousands of hopeful prospectors have searched for it.

The new flood control dam will form an artificial lake backing up the water for miles in the two major forks of the stream, concealing the interesting places made famous by early mining activities.

GUATEMALA DENIES HONDURAS CLAIMS

By United Press

GUATEMALA — Denying claims made by the Honduran Government in the boundary dispute over the "El Cinchado" territory, the Guatemalan Government, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has made reply to Honduras, in a note published May 31.

After recapitulating the claims made by Honduras the Guatemalan note recount incidents dating back to the year 1831, in an attempt to show continued sovereignty in the disputed area.

PARIS EXPERTS OPEN DOORWAY TO FIRM PEACE

Accord on Reparations to Permit Withdrawal of Rhineland Troops

FRENCH IN POSITION TO VOTE DEBT PACTS

Europe's War Obligations to United States Recognized Throughout Parleys

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS — Virtual accord was reached June 1 by the experts committee on reparations headed by Owen D. Young, and the report is expected to be submitted in a few days to the respective governments for consideration and action. J. P. Morgan, second American delegate, sailed for the United States convinced that everything would be successfully wound up, and Thomas W. Lamont will sign the document for him.

The report is the result of nearly four months of strenuous examination of all relevant factors of the problem by the delegates of the interested nations whose reputation as technical authorities cannot be challenged.

Whatever portions of it may be found less satisfactory to this or that nation than had been hoped, the document as a whole constitutes unquestionably an exposition of capital importance.

Since Feb. 11 the best financial thought of seven nations has been directed to construction of a durable plan, and the vicissitudes of the conference, moving like a drama, have been watched by the whole world. The words success and failure are equally inapplicable to the labors of the committee of experts.

Caution and Audacity

Failure, as the term might be employed, would imply that the delegates have not fulfilled their task competently and no one who has seen them at work, conscientious, thorough, indefatigable, patient, cautious, yet sometimes audacious as when they evolved the scheme for establishment of the international bank, neglecting no aspect of the subject, straining every energy in pursuit of an acceptable arrangement that would be politically, financially and economically sound, could even think of applying such word.

But on the other hand success in the sense of a complete solution, pleasing to creditors whose claims would be reduced and a debtor who would be called upon to pay large sums, could no more be expected than discovery of method of squaring a circle.

It should be recalled that the Dawes committee five years ago, without pretending to indicate final and definitive settlement, carried the reparations problem from the bogland of embittered wrangling into which everybody was sinking and placed it on solid ground again. Present committee has made further advance toward rational adjustment of war liabilities.

Advance Under Dawes Plan

The consequences of the Dawes report were financial re-establishment of bankrupt Germany, evacuation of the Ruhr, signing of the Locarno Pact, admission of Germany into the League of Nations, conclusion of the Kellogg-Briand peace pact, substitution of friendship for enmity in Europe, besides actual provision for payment of reparation annuities. Rightly used, the present report may have similar far-reaching consequences, transcending purely technical issues.

In the first place evacuation of the Rhineland, German territory still occupied 10 years after war ended by foreign troops will, it is trusted, be no longer delayed. Thus German Nationalists will be deprived of their chief complaint and allied Nationalists will be compelled to abandon the idea of continued coercion which prevents resumption of good international relations.

In the second place it is perhaps advisable to make clear, whatever may be the opinion one holds, that this conference has proceeded openly on the assumption that German payments to the Allies and allied payments to the United States are dependent one on the other.

Implications of Report

In every calculation of experts, whether allied, German or American, the basis of demand and offers has been European debts to America. Only a third of German payments were reckoned for reparations proper and even this small portion was disputed. The other two-thirds, which was frankly designed for the United States, was accepted almost without demur. Many experienced observers see in this assumption an earnest of a larger consideration of international indebtedness.

More immediately, however, it is trusted that the French Government will at last see its way to ratify debts accords with Great Britain and the United States. No matter what view may hereafter be taken, it is certain that the preliminary step should be unreserved acknowledgment of French debts. Lack of parliamentary indorsement of annuities as arranged has undoubtedly diminished cordiality. Yet France could not logically, as it saw things, commit itself in respect to its outgoings until it could count upon its incomings.

It will be seen even by this brief survey that the report, after many difficult days, has much wider implications than are generally appre-

ciated. It is not merely a statement of narrow debate about figures. It is a political charter which may determine the course to be taken by the world in years to come. As such it deserves closest study.

Protection Clause Eases Criticism of Debt Figures

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Almost complete acceptance of German demands for a protection clause by the experts at Paris has greatly relieved Germans and is rendering the criticism of figures more favorable.

These figures are described as "very high" but Germans express their willingness to make every effort to meet their new obligations; only they wanted assurance that if they fail they will be protected either by a transfer moratorium or accumulation moratorium and, under critical conditions, by a revision of the entire payment scheme.

These assurances have now been obtained and the new transfer clauses are regarded here, at present at least, as sufficient.

Germans are glad that at least some limited scheme—limited so far as figures and duration are concerned—has been drawn up, for this will enable business and industry to base their calculations on sounder foundations. Meanwhile the international atmosphere, it is hoped, may change for the better and some day creditors and debtors may meet to discuss certain voluntary alternations in a friendly way.

Accord on Conditions Expected at Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Events in Europe moving toward a settlement of the long-standing reparations problem are watched with the deepest interest here. Administration officials feel that, with the experts in accord on total reparations and annuity payments, agreement will be reached on the question of conditions.

The Treasury and State Department have had the utmost confidence that the resourcefulness of Owen D. Young and the influence of J. P. Morgan would save the day. The work of the experts has been free and detached from politics.

The only disturbing element is the report from Paris regarding the attitude of a group in the French Chamber of Deputies, which has apparently taken a stand against "any reduction of reparations sums promised under the Versailles Treaty," as well as against ratification of the Mellon-Berenger agreement.

The reparations experts have no power to bind their respective governments and any accord they reach must be approved by their parliaments. The Poincaré Government is reported as almost unanimously in favor of the experts' agreement, but the action of the Chamber remains to be seen.

MEDAL AWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Kenneth R. Booth of this city has been awarded the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers' medal at the graduation exercises of the Bradford Durfee Textile School.

ALIEN ATTITUDE ON U. S. TARIFF FOUND HOSTILE

Large Buyers Threaten Retaliatory Measures if Increases Are Made

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Foreign protests over projected impost increases contained in the Hawley Bill passed by the House are being used by the Administration to aid it in its effort in the Senate to restrict the scope of tariff revision.

It is understood that the Administration has received official reports from American commercial agents abroad that foreign governments who have complained about the contemplated tariff rates of the Hawley bill are preparing to take retaliatory steps should the measure become operative.

The use of the "most favored nation" device, it is stated, is being considered as the instrumentality that would be resorted to by the objecting governments in a counter-offensive against the American tariff policy.

The countries which have officially advised the Government that the Hawley bill is viewed by them as a serious breach of economic relations are Argentina, Canada, Great Britain, Australia, Turkey, Persia, Cuba, Spain, France Bermuda and Czechoslovakia.

Argentina is particularly aroused over proposed tariff increases, and the press of the country, including some of the large publications which have been most friendly to the United States, has been outspoken in its demand that retaliatory measures be instituted. In some Argentinean quarters the demand has arisen that a boycott of American goods be put into force if the new tariff schedules become effective. Argentina purchases more from the United States than any other Latin-American country, and twice as much as the United States imports from Argentina.

Canada, who is the largest United States customer, has bluntly let it be known that she would not be inclined to take up the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project if the Hawley tariff policy is put into effect. Great Britain, likewise a large buyer has complained against increases in the rates on woolen textiles which come to the United States in large quantities.

"The most favored nation treatment" basis of commercial relations was first actively pushed by Charles E. Hughes, when he was Secretary of State. He approached most countries of the world with the proposal that they enter into a treaty arrangement with the United States by means of which American goods would come under the same tariff rates they applied to the nation enjoying the most favored rates.

Since that time, 1922, the State Department has been endeavoring to conclude such treaties. For the most part the larger powers have refrained from making definite agreements and have entered into temporary arrangements, only. This attitude of watchful waiting, it is reported, is due to uncertainty over the tariff situation in the United States.

Foreign governments have said that they are willing to grant the United States "most favored nation" tariff treatment, but will withdraw promptly this preference should impost rates affecting them be increased. This is the situation that confronts the Administration as a result of the Hawley bill and an effort is being made to bring home the full import of the matter to the Senate so as to confine as much as possible the tariff revision.

Democratic Drys to Carry Revolt Into State Races

(Continued from Page 1)

that may mean the overthrow of many state leaders and party machines.

Bishop Cannon advises the Virginia anti-Smith forces to oppose the three organization candidates for Governor and to "nominate for state offices only such men as in the election of 1928 openly placed moral principles above party regularity as such men as not only refused to speak or to vote for Alfred E. Smith, but who regardless of personal abuse or any possible personal political, social or financial detriment spoke against Alfred E. Smith and his betrayal of the Democratic party."

The Virginia Republicans are known to be desirous of joining with the anti-Smith elements on a state ticket, and are authoritatively understood to have offered the anti-Smith Democrats the entire state ticket in exchange for the governorship.

Bishop Cannon's declaration and the movement he advocates is being watched with the greatest interest, not only for its possible effect throughout the rest of the South but also because of what role it may play in the campaign they are expected to undertake next year to defeat Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, and a Smith supporter.

"To accept now the present-day still unwashed and still unrepentant state or national Democratic party leadership would be to brand as utterly mistaken and unwarranted the course pursued by the anti-Smith Democrats in 1928," Bishop Cannon declares, "and would therefore very properly subject them to contempt and ridicule as 'quitters' or 'cowards' in a strenuous, unfinished, still continuing conflict for the maintenance of the great moral and social policy of prohibition."

CONDITION OF KING IS 'SATISFACTORY'

LONDON (AP)—An official announcement at noon June 1 said that King George's condition was satisfactory, but his progress would be tedious.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, has instructed Ray Atherton, American Charge d'Affaires in London, to make inquiries regarding King George and to express to the British Government the hopes of the American Government that the King will very soon recover.

Vanguard of Music Clubs Arrives, Heralding Coming of Thousands

MRS. E. J. OTTAWAY

Boyé Studio

MRS. GEORGE MABEE

With but a week remaining before the formal initiation of a 10-day biennial musical festival and convention of the National Federation of Music Clubs, an advance guard of leaders and delegates is already at work in Boston, preceding thousands who will gather from the 5000 music clubs of the United States with their membership of 500,000.

Mrs. William Arms Fisher of Boston, chairman of the convention, has announced the rounding out of final plans for a week in which Boston will be filled with music, giving practical illustration of the multifarious musical activities carried on by the federation in its appointed task of stimulating "music in every home, city and village," and in industry and institutions as well.

The festival, Mrs. Fisher said, will start on the afternoon of June 8, when young American artist and student musicians from every part of the United States, the winners of sectional contests, will begin their final contest. By the following night, when the finals are held, some young artists will be suddenly famous. Thus initiated, the festival will run a continuously musical course.

Vocal choruses from a score of states, with singing groups from a dozen more will sing alone and in one massed chorus, noted soloists will make their bows, and final arrangements are being made for concerts by such groups as the Handel and Haydn Society, the Orpheon Society of Seattle, the New York Chamber Music Society and the Society for the Preservation of Negro Spirituals from Charleston, S. C.

Mrs. Fisher announces that there is being arranged a single event that will fittingly climax this musical feast. On the night of June 15, just 60 years to a day after the occurrence, there will be celebrated the anniversary of the great Peace Jubilee Festival of 1869. It will be staged in the Boston Garden.

Among those already arriving to help in the arrangements for this lengthy program are Mrs. E. J. Ottaway of Port Huron, Mich., a member of the executive board of the federation and head of its extension department, with a record of having added 800 new clubs during the past year; and Mrs. George Mabee of Los Angeles, chairman of music in religious education.

MIAMI-TO-RIO LINE CONCESSION SIGNED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Operating concessions for the establishment by Pan-American Airways, Inc., of a commercial air transport line through Brazil have been signed by President Washington Luis in Rio de Janeiro. This action authorizes the longest link in the 7000-mile air route from Miami to Buenos Aires projected by Pan-American Airways, and is believed to be the first concession granted to any American company in Brazil.

Two-thirds of the route, Mr. Trippe said, is already operating or organized down the east coast of South America. The concessions just made by the Brazilian Government, Mr. Trippe added, means the early extension of service through Central America and the West Indies to Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires.

ARGENTINA RUSHES EARTHQUAKE RELIEF

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—President Irigoyen has ordered the Ministry of Interior to take all possible steps to rush immediate relief to areas affected by earthquakes felt May 30 by 51 towns and nine provinces of Argentina.

The principal provinces affected were Buenos Aires, Cordoba and San Luis, although the shocks were felt for hundreds of miles around. Villa Autel was reported completely destroyed, and the towns of Las Malvinas and El Escorial suffered heavily from the shocks, which opened great fissures in the earth. Forty fatalities have been reported.

People Now Use Day Coach Less and Pullmans More

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The Pullman and parlor car this year for the first time have passed the day coach in popularity, according to the Railway Age. It estimates that 50½ per cent of the travel was in sleeping and parlor cars, and 49½ per cent in day coaches, for the initial quarter of 1929.

It is only eight years ago that about 70 per cent of railway passenger traffic was handled in day coaches.

Dirigible to Aid Weather Study

Volunteer, Now Being Made, to Be Used in Southern California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—For the purpose of studying meteorological conditions and their effects on lighter-than-air craft, the dirigible Volunteer, a 128-foot airship, is being assembled at Ross Field, Arcadia, for flights over southern California. It is expected to be ready about June 1.

According to Lieut. Carl Lang, pilot of the ship, which is owned by the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation, and was sent to Ross Field from Akron, O., the craft will be two-motored, with a cruising radius of 450 miles, and will cost $75,000. It is of the non-rigid type, with helium as the buoyancy medium, the capacity of the bag being 86,000 cubic feet.

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MEDALS REWARD HEROIC WORKERS ON TELEPHONE

Switchboard Operators' Resourcefulness in Emergency Wins Recognition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Notable services in emergencies, performed by employees of the Bell Telephone organization throughout the country, have been recognized by the presentation of four Theodore N. Vail medals for noteworthy public service.

The awards, which included a silver medal and a cash payment of $250 each, were made to Mrs. Mabel Hite, agent of the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company of Potter, Neb.; Olin Etheridge Perdue, line measurer, of the long lines department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Anna C. Yurecsko, night operator of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company in Rockaway, N. J., and Mrs. Althea P. Marks, agent of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company in Saticoy, Calif.

On the evening of Feb. 17, 1928, Mrs. Hite's attention was attracted by the sound of an airplane overhead which seemed to be circling over the town. She was alone on duty at the central office and a blizzard was raging.

Realizing that the pilot must be in difficulty, she telephoned the air mail field 20 miles distant and reported the incident. The airport authorities advised her to secure flares from the local railroad company and have a possible landing field marked out where the airplane might land. With the co-operation of the local garage proprietor, the emergency landing place was indicated by red flares, and the aviator, who proved to be a United States air mail pilot, landed safely, refueled and continued on his way.

Mr. Perdue jumped from a 20-foot trestle into the flooded Altamaha River in Georgia on Sept. 14, 1928, to rescue a fellow worker.

Mrs. Marks won the award for her work in warning all the telephone subscribers in the Santa Clara Valley of the St. Francis' Dam break.

Miss Yurecsko, learning of an automobile mishap at a railroad crossing, called the train dispatcher 15 miles distant and stopped an on-coming train.

Borah Hails Labor Victory as Peace Move

(Continued from Page 1)

ence. If, therefore, it should come about that a man of deep sincerity is placed at the head of the British Government, it will be about the most important event in this matter since the war.

"It is difficult at this distance to know just how significant the election is, but it is to be hoped that we will cease shaping our policies solely by reason of things that have happened in the past and shape them by what should happen in the future."

Diplomats, cautious about public comment, were privately of the opinion that the British Labor Party's victory would be taken as the signal for opening negotiations for a drastic reduction of naval armaments.

Stimson Shows High War Cost

The Secretary of State pointed to the heavy cost of armament, and its augmentation with new discoveries.

The bill approved in February, 1929, he said provided for construction of 15 light cruisers and one aircraft carrier, the cruisers not to cost more than $17,000,000 each. Five light cruisers, the bill stipulated, should be built during each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1929, 1930 and 1931. It was provided, however, that in the event of an international agreement, the President may suspend a part or the whole of the naval construction authorized under the act.

Under the terms of the Washington naval treaty, the United States is entitled to lay down two new battleships in each year in 1931, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938 and 1939 and one each in 1933, 1935 and 1937. These 15 battleships, he said, would cost between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000 each, a total of about $600,000,000, which, added to the total cost of the light cruisers, would make $874,000,000. The cost of replacement of auxiliary tonnage necessary to bring the United States up to a 5-5-3 parity with Great Britain and Japan, would take up the rest of Secretary Stimson's total of $1,170,800,000.

TWO INDIANS ENTER COUNCIL OF INDIA

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The appointment of two Indians to vacancies on the Council of Inida, which sits in London, is announced here.

One is Col. Nawab Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana, who will be the first Indian constitutional adviser to the Secretary of State who has seen active service. The other is Sir Basanta Mullick, whose appointment also creates a precedent in that he is the first Indian member of the Indian Civil Service to serve on the Council.

AMERICAN TROLLER MAY BE FORFEITED

VICTORIA, B. C. (AP)—Forfeiture of the American salmon troller 557GA for violation of international fishing regulations was asked by the Federal Department of Fisheries in a complaint on file here in the Admiralty Court.

The troller, one of several American craft seized recently in Canadian waters, was charged with violating the international fishing agreement.

TRIPOLITAN REBELLION BELIEVED CRUSHED

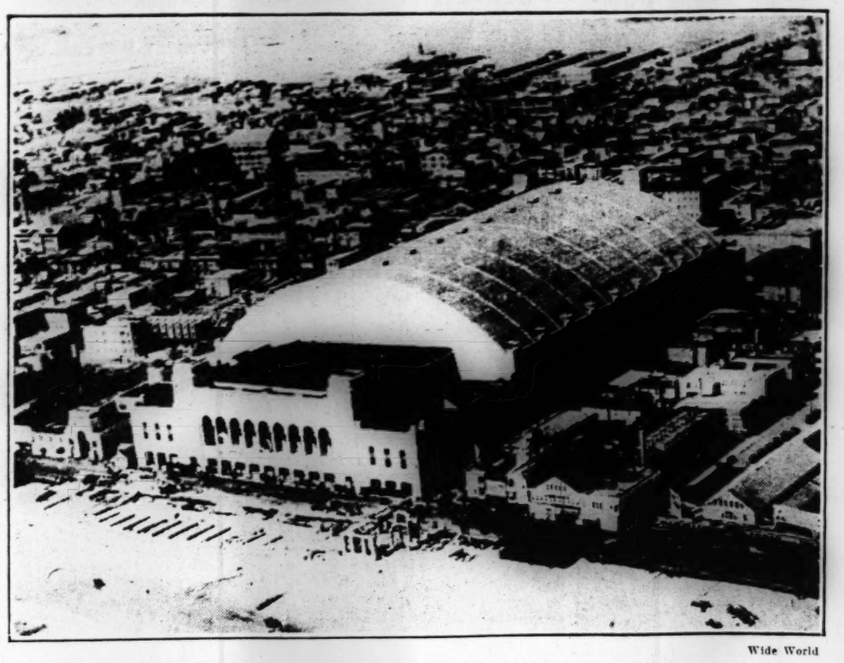
TRIPOLI (AP)—Italian authorities believe they have crushed the rebellion of Tribesmen under Mohammed Beg Hag Hassen by a major engagement in which there were a total of 454 fatalities.

The battle was fought in the Tripolitan desert on May 26.

BRITISH CONSUL DECORATED

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Lieut.-Col. John D. Keating, British Consul to Portland for more than 30 years, was decorated as an officer of the Order of the British Empire on May 31. The decoration was made by Consul-General Edward F. Gray, M. A., who came from Boston for that purpose.

Where Roar of Crowds Can Vie With Atlantic City Surf



Wide World

What Is Believed the Largest Convention Hall in the World, the New $15,000,000 Atlantic City Auditorium, Which Has Just Been Opened and Dedicated by Vice-President Curtis.

WOMEN PROTEST LANDSCAPE USE FOR ADVERTISING

Federation of Clubs Urges Restriction—Conference at Swampscott Ended

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass. (AP)—The thirteenth biennial council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs finished its business sessions here after passing a resolution protesting against the use of the landscape for advertising and urging the restriction of all outdoor advertising to commercial districts.

A further resolution recommending that clubwomen give consideration to those firms which "do not desecrate the landscape with advertising" was also passed by the council.

Mrs. John C. Campbell of Brasstown, N. C., spoke to the members of the federation on the need for adult elementary education. Mrs. Campbell is herself working with the teachers of her own school, the John C. Campbell Folk School of Brasstown, in a small mountain community in the extreme southwestern part of North Carolina, to forward this new type of adult education.

Dr. S. M. Lindsay of Brookline, Mass., advocated the cultivation of a sense of humor in a luncheon speech on "The Art of Living Together."

During the morning session Mrs. Eugene B. Lawson, an Indian princess of Tulsa, Okla., presided just long enough to speak on Indian affairs and urged the women to subscribe liberally to a fund to put more teachers at the Indian reservations. Mrs. Lawson is a daughter of the Delaware tribe.

Five thousand dollars was subscribed from the floor at the call of Mrs. John F. Sippel of Baltimore, Md., president of the federation, when she told the members that without a subscription the Federation News, house organ of the federation would be forced out of existence in July. The $5000 raised will keep the magazine going through the summer she said.

WGY Case Goes Up to Supreme Court

Radio Commission Says Lower Tribunal's Decision Against the Will of Congress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Federal Radio Commission has taken the case of Station WGY to the United States Supreme Court on the ground that the adverse decision of the District Court of Appeals entered two months ago runs counter to the will of Congress, expressed in the Davis Amendment to the Federal Radio Act.

The Radio Commission argues that if the Appellate Court's decision stands it will invalidate the commission's whole re-allocation of wavelengths.

Station WGY, owned by the General Electric Company, was permitted to operate on 790 kilocycles with the provision that it close down at sunset, on the Pacific Coast, at which time Station KGO, another General Electric station, would use the shared wave. The company demanded a cleared channel for WGY's exclusive use and the Court of Appeals upheld the claim.

ATLANTIC CITY OUTDOES ITSELF IN CELEBRATING

Edison Jubilee, City's Anniversary, Auditorium Opening Combined

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Atlantic City's $15,000,000 Auditorium, claimed to be the largest building of its kind in the world, has just been dedicated by Vice-President Curtis, as the feature of the three-day celebration opening the diamond jubilee of the city's founding and the golden anniversary of Thomas A. Edison's perfection of the incandescent lamp.

What was believed to be the largest audience that ever assembled under a single roof filled the main assembly room of the Auditorium to hear Vice-President Curtis, Sir Esmé Howard, the British Ambassador, who were the principal speakers. Besides the great gathering that was seated, several thousand persons occupied every available inch of standing room.

Vice-President Curtis paid warm tribute to Mr. Edison as a man, as a citizen and as an inventor whose work has blessed all mankind. Sir Esme voiced the hope that the new auditorium might be the scene of a gathering which would "implement the Kellogg Pact and thereby bring about the reign of the law."

Immediately preceding the dedicatory services in the auditorium an army airplane and the battleship Wyoming engaged in a searchlight drill off shore as thousands viewed the spectacle from the boardwalk, purposely dimmed for the event.

Then a battery of field artillery, on the beach in front of the auditorium, fired the Vice-Presidential salute, and the 16-inch guns of the Wyoming returned it, powerful searchlights from the shore throwing the battleship into striking relief.

The airplane at a signal sounded its siren vibrations, which were picked up by an "electrical ear" contrivance on the boardwalk that threw a switch, turning on the golden flood of light that bathed the famous promenade, as well as turning on the auditorium exterior illumination.

Other illuminating effects revealed at the same time included the Arch of Jewels, spanning the Boardwalk at States Avenue, 25,000 pieces of cut glass, in the semblance of precious stones, throwing out a blaze of light from its height of 75 feet, and illuminated state seals at each avenue end, each being the seal of the state for which the avenue is named.

These special illuminations will be continued for the rest of the shore season, as will the golden lighting scheme lining the principal streets of the city and state highways leading into it.

Galaxy of Light Glows at Westinghouse Exhibit

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A multiplicity of devices, uses and methods of illumination are displayed in the "City of Light," known as the Westinghouse Lighting Institute, just opened at Grand Central Palace. Sponsors of the undertaking described the project as a permanent exhibit "for the advancement of the art of modern lighting." It is under the auspices of the Westinghouse Lamp Company.

The exhibit includes lights of every size, color and description. There are street lights, traffic lights, spotlights and searchlights. There are window lights, show-case lights, electric signs, chandeliers and luminaires of a hundred different designs—lights that glow from ceilings, floors, columns and cornices; practical lights, decorative lights, lights for highly specialized applications. Thousands of lights, emitting hundreds of thousands of candle-power, produce an intense flood of illumination. But, because all the lights conform to the best modern lighting standards there is no glare, discomfort nor effect of harshness to the observer.

Most of the exhibits may be lighted in several different ways to show various methods of lighting, both approved and undesirable. In this way, Mazda Avenue—a full-sized street with asphalt pavement, curb and sidewalks—may be lighted with 20 different degrees of intensity. It is equipped with every type of traffic signal erected on an actual street intersection.

Public Drafted as Peace Army for Defense of Pact of Paris

Agitation From 'Grass Roots Up' Advised to Overcome Political Resistance to Revolutionary Change—Naval Disarmament Strongly Supported

How can the nations of the world make the Pact of Paris most effective? Should the United States and other powers, having renounced war, continue to ship arms and make loans to belligerent countries? How does the growing interdependence of world trade affect the peace movement. These and other important questions affecting world peace and the operation of the Pact of Paris are discussed in a series of articles, of which the following is the fifteenth.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—"Governments will go no further than the public opinion of their countries forces them to go," said Bruce Bliven, editor of the New Republic, in an interview on the subject of world peace just given to a Monitor correspondent here. Mr. Bliven advocated peace agitation "from the grass roots up," in a great popular movement that would never stop until it had reached the surface of world affairs.

He held that governments have not reached a point in fundamental understanding that justifies the discussion as yet of specific details, either in the matter of naval or land armaments, and that "only the strongest sort of public opinion" will overcome the resistance of political leaders to the revolutionary change in international relations that the Kellogg Pact, if taken seriously, would effect.

Armed Beyond Defensive Needs

"The nations signatory to the Kellogg Pact have formally pledged themselves not to resort to aggressive war, yet there is not a major power in the world today, with the exception of Germany, which does not maintain a naval establishment grossly out of proportion to any defensive need. If we were consistent with our pledge there would be no point in maintaining a naval or military establishment except for defense," he declared, continuing:

"Governments will go no further than the public opinion of their countries forces them to go. Politicians are dominated by timidity, and governments have to be prodded on by the force of enlightened public opinion. It has been said there is no such thing as public opinion; that it is manufactured by the makers of armaments along with munitions.

"But I hold that public opinion may be crystallized by forces of good as effectively as by forces of evil. Certainly the 71-ship naval program of the United States was absolutely stopped by the force of public opinion in this country. If peace advocates, instead of talking about the influential makers of armaments, would put in motion from the grass roots up a great popular peace movement, it would create a demand which could not be ignored that the governments make good on their pledge."

"Mass Movements" Opposed

Mr. Bliven declared it was not necessary to wait for leaders.

"It is not generals we need, so much as an army," he said. "Churches should be used for Sunday night discussion of world peace; high schools for debates; women's clubs for study, and every other channel that can help to effect a general consciousness of peace. I mistrust 'mass movements' which are imposed by a small group of self-constituted leaders and which usually fall away into nothing.

"It seems to me absolutely essential to our living up to the Kellogg treaty that we participate in the World Court. I welcome the fact that we are now co-operating so completely with the League of Nations, participating in its committees and paying a generous share of its expenses; that our position is, in fact, not much different from that of the member nations. I hold that the more treaties and agreements you have the better. I strongly favor the principles illustrated in the new Pan-American treaties of arbitration and conciliation. The latter offer, it seems to me, a model for world-wide activity."

MOTORCYCLE BAN ORDERED AT YALE

Follows Five-Year-Old Bar on Students' Motorcars

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Yale undergraduate students will not be allowed to operate motorcycles after Sept. 24. The deans of the three undergraduate schools have so announced.

The order, signed by Dean C. W. Mendell, Yale College; Dean C. H. Warren, Sheffield Scientific School, and Dean P. T. Walden, freshman year, did not give the reason for the ban.

It reads: "Notice is hereby given that the privilege of operating motorcycles in or near New Haven during term time will be refused to all undergraduate students after Sept. 24 next."

Five years ago a ban was placed on student automobiles, with the exception of the seniors. But the latter are included in the new order. Students of the graduate schools are not affected.

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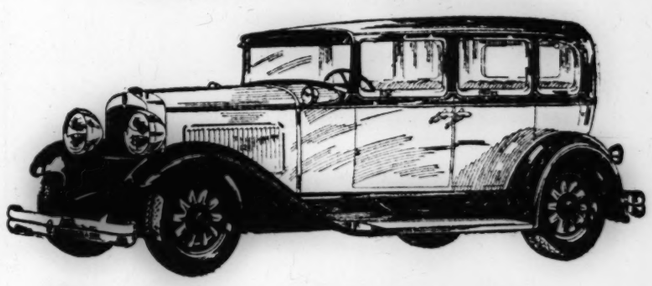

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BRITISH LIBERAL PARTY TO HOLD POWER BALANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

how the House of Commons can avoid putting a Labor Government in office," he said.

Liberal Organ's Deduction

The Manchester Guardian, one of the Liberal Party's ablest journals, in referring to the narrowness of the voting margins in the House of Commons says: "It would be impossible, even if the Liberal Party would consent to such a course for the Liberals and Conservatives to form a government with a working majority; it would be possible for the Labor and Liberal parties to form a government with a working majority."

Mr. Lloyd George, on the other hand, has declared definitely in his election speeches that the Liberals will do nothing to put Labor into office. Speaking on April 29, for example, he asked the question of the Conservatives: "Is Mr. Baldwin going to recommend the sovereign to send for a Socialist to form an administration if there is an anti-Socialist majority in the House of Commons?"

Then he went on: "So far as we are concerned, that experiment having been made [he was referring to 1924] and that experiment having failed, we do not propose to take any part in seeing it repeated." He has indicated that doubt still remains as to what attitude the Liberals will adopt.

Liberals' Responsible Position

"Holding the balance," he said, "is a very responsible position. We fully realize it and you can depend upon it we shall make no unfair use of it. We shall certainly not use it in a haggling spirit. We shall carefully consider what best should be done in the interests of the country. The King's Government must be carried on, and in the present state of the country it is essential that it should be steady. We shall certainly bear that in mind in any course we shall decide upon."

The Cabinet is to meet on Monday to consider the situation, and Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Lloyd George can do nothing until Mr. Baldwin indicates the course he decides to pursue.

"One thing in the tangled situation seems clear," says The Times—"that Mr. Baldwin will make no overtures of any kind to Mr. Lloyd George to maintain the Conservative Government in office."

The House of Commons contains many new features. Mr. Baldwin and Mr. MacDonald each have a son in the Labor Party, namely, Oliver Baldwin, representing Dudley, and Malcolm MacDonald, whose constituency is Bassenlaw, Nottinghamshire. Mr. Lloyd George's group includes his son, Maj. Gwilym Lloyd George, and his daughter, Miss Megan Lloyd George, Liberal members for Pembroke and Angelsey, respectively.

Thirteen Women Elected

Arthur Henderson, secretary of the Labor Party, has two sons, Arthur Henderson Jr., and William W. Henderson, Labor members for Cardiff South and Enfield. Husband and wife are represented by Sir Oswald Mosley and Lady Cynthia Mosley, Labor members for Smethwick and Stoke respectively. There are now 13 women members compared with 10 in the last Parliament.

Of the latter all but three, namely, Mrs. Runciman, Mrs. Hilton Philipson and Mrs. Dalton, have been re-elected. There are thus six new women members, namely, Miss E. Picton-Turberville, Dr. Ethel Bentham, Dr. Marion Phillips, Lady Cynthia Mosley and Mrs. Mary Hamilton, who represent Labor, and Miss Megan Lloyd George, Liberal. Mrs. Wintringham, who represented South Lincolnshire from 1922 to 1923 in the Liberal interests, was among the 55 women candidates failing to secure election. Another distinguished woman who also narrowly missed success is Mrs. Barbara Ayrton Gould, Labor publicist, who was defeated in Northwich division of Cheshire by only four votes.

LONDON (AP)—With 13 constituencies out of 615 still unreported, the Labor Party was leading in the new House of Commons with 287 seats, but was 21 seats short of the 308 necessary for a clear majority.

Additional returns and revisions changed the lineup slightly from previous reports, the new figures being as follows:

Labor	287
Conservatives	253
Liberals	51
Others	8

The constituencies still unreported were mostly in far away districts, such as the Orkneys and Shetland, also the English and Scottish universities.

Ramsay MacDonald, in the course of an interview, said:

"I am so much concerned for the quiet development of industry, the peaceful mind and confidence both at home and abroad that I will use every ounce of influence I have to prevent another election for the next two years," Mr. MacDonald declared emphatically. "I think Parliament ought to last even longer. That statement must not be taken by either of the other two parties to mean that we are going to submit to any unfairness."

To Stand No "Monkeying"

"I wish to make it quite clear that I'm going to stand no 'monkeying.' It will rest with the other two parties and not with us whether there is to be an election sooner than in two years. That is the only thing one can say just now. I have seen the troubles and upsets to industry, finance and internal development of unnecessary elections.

"Whatever government is going to make itself responsible for the conduct of national affairs both at home and abroad at this time ought to have a chance to develop its policy.

"The way they broke the development of my policy as Foreign Secretary in 1924 is a thing that ought not to happen again.

"I was only able to start it and then leave it to others to develop. They did that with regard to Locarno and the admission of Germany to the League of Nations, and then the whole of the policy was dropped.

"I don't think that is fair or in the interests of the country."

Meeting of Labor Party

Official announcement was made also that a meeting of the chiefs of the Labor Party would be held shortly to consider the position growing out of the general election.

In the Liberal camp it was understood there would be a meeting very soon of all successful Liberal candidates for discussion of party prospects.

Faced with the defeat of his party and a stalemate in Parliament, Mr. Baldwin went to his country home at Chequers for the week-end, where it is expected he will confer with leading members of his party. With the Administration defeated at the polls and the Labor Party the largest in the next House, although lacking in absolute majority, the Prime Minister has two alternatives.

He may place his resignation in the hands of the King and leave to Ramsay MacDonald, the Labor leader, the duty of forming a Labor Government, or he may reconstruct his ministry, meet Parliament and place on the Liberals the decision of either supporting him or putting Labor into office.

Four Winners in British Election

Bain News Service

Keystone

Underwood

Wide World

From Left to Right. Upper Row—The Duchess of Atholl (Conservative); Miss Jennie Lee (Labor). Bottom Row—Dr. Marion Phillips (Labor); Dr. Ethel Bentham (Labor).

Ramsay MacDonald's Victory May Aid Naval Reduction

WASHINGTON—American Government officials, while declining to comment publicly on the results of the British general elections, held the general view that if the Labor Party takes over the Government with Ramsay MacDonald as Prime Minister, an impetus will be given to the naval reduction program sponsored by the United States.

The question of recognition of the Russian Soviet Government by England, advocated by the Labor Party, was considered by American officials to have potentially an important effect upon the foreign relations policies of the United States. In the event of the granting of recognition, it was believed here that a good deal of pressure might be brought to bear upon the United States to grant similar relations to the Soviet Government.

Senator Borah was an interested observer of the election results.

"If the results should be such that MacDonald should become Premier," Mr. Borah said in a statement, "it would mean much, in my opinion, in the cause of disarmament and peace. During his brief term in office, he revealed not only his exceptional ability to deal with the problems but disclosed unmistakably his sincerity and courage. The matter of disarmament has been reduced to a science. If, therefore, it should come about that a man of deep sincerity is placed at the head of the British Government it will be about the most important event in this matter since the war."

Germany Withholds Comment on British Election Results

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany is still holding back its comments on the outcome of the British elections. Germans, however, are inclined to believe that Mr. MacDonald will be asked to take over the Government, in which case he will be compelled to make considerable concessions to the Liberals. Even if the Conservatives should return either alone as a minority government or in coalition with the Liberals, which, however, is doubted, it is not believed that Sir Austen Chamberlain will remain Foreign Minister.

The general trend of the elections is regarded here as a sign of a greater desire for a more liberal-minded régime, and there is a faint hope here that the elections may result in the speedier development of such questions as disarmament, evacuation and minorities.

INSTITUTE TO MEET OIL BOARD MEMBERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The American Petroleum Institute has just accepted the invitation of the Federal Oil Conservation Board to attend the conference of governors of oil-producing states, called by President Hoover in Colorado Springs on June 10. The directors of the institute also went on record as favoring a uniform conservation law enforced by a regulatory commission.

The conference will seek to bring about interstate compacts governing the drilling of new wells and production from existing oil fields. This method of control was urged by the Federal Government following its refusal to approve an agreement among the oil companies to control the output.

Italy in New Move Toward Rule by Guilds

Increase of Power for Industrial Body Makes for Corporate State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—A further important step toward the organization of the corporative state was recently taken by the Grand Council of Fascism, when it accepted a proposal for the reform of the National Guild Council. This council, established as an advisory body to the Ministry of Corporations, regulating the representation of employers and workers through registered occupational unions, has now been made fully representative of all the economic and welfare activities of the country. It will be presided over by the head of the Government and is subdivided into seven sections—agriculture, industries, commerce, banking, sea and air transports, land and inland water transports, the liberal professions and art—on which employers and workers are represented. It is vested not only with consulative but also with certain limited legislative powers.

In its advisory capacity the full assembly of the Guild Council (over 100 members) is consulted on measures for giving effect to the ideals laid down in the Labor Charter, on bills drafted by the Ministry of Corporations, and on matters arising from registration of the unions and their varied activities. It can also be called upon by the head of the Government to draft bills embodying regulations affecting labor conditions to be introduced into Parliament.

Under this reform the existing Central Inter-syndical Committee presided over by the Secretary General of the Fascist Party becomes the Central Guild Committee, dealing with problems arising in connection with the organization of production: and the inter-syndical provincial committees become Provincial Guild Committees presided over by the provincial secretaries of the Fascist Party and acting as boards for the settlement by conciliation of labor disputes, and for co-ordinating the educational and welfare activities of the province.

The ultimate goal of all this economic legislation, according to the General Secretary of the Fascist Party, is that recognition of the occupational unions as organs of the State will mark the beginning of a new form of national life in which the struggle between capital and Labor will be superseded by a new conception of the duties of the State as supreme moderator with the duty of securing the progressive evolution of the mechanism of production.

Air Line Adopts Block System

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Regular air passenger service, run on a safety block system similar to that used by railroads, has just been inaugurated between New York and Atlantic City by the Curtiss Flying Service.

The line, which is designed to provide the highest degree of comfort and convenience, transports passengers to and from the center of the metropolitan district in each city in 1½ hours, by the use of motor cars, speed boat and Sikorsky amphibians.

The safety factor is emphasized by the division of the route into 15 mile zones with ground stations which flash positive signals to the airplanes in flight, giving weather conditions to the next control point. If there is any indication of bad weather conditions ahead, the airplanes will be "flagged down" and the passengers conveyed to their destinations by railroads or automobiles.

BRITISH ENVOY LAUDED FOR AID TO PROHIBITION

Editor of Trade Publication Commends Attitude on Embassy Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md. — Commending his service to the cause of prohibition, Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers' Record, has written a letter to Sir Esmé Howard, British Ambassador to the United States. The recent discussion regarding the embassy privilege of importing and keeping supplies of liquor called forth the expression of opinion, Mr. Edmonds's letter, in part, follows:

"Though it may not be in harmony with the diplomatic situation for this Government to make any suggestion or request of the representatives of foreign governments in regard to the non-use of liquors, nevertheless your letter to James T. Carter has been read with profound appreciation by millions of American people. You have thus strengthened the ties between these millions who believe in prohibition and the Government which you so ably represent.

"It may interest you to know that on June 13, 1922, Lord Leverhulme, one of England's greatest business leaders, after two visits to the United States and a careful study of the prohibition problem, wrote me:

"'I am in receipt of your letter, and it is quite correct that I stated a year or so ago that if we had prohibition in the United Kingdom, the saving in our drink bill would be sufficient to repay our indebtedness to the United States in less than five years. I am still of the same opinion.' In the same letter he said:

"'I believe that prohibition in the United States will remain a feature of the national life, and I hope for all time, and that the present difficulties with the bootleggers will gradually cease. They are probably at the present time at the most extreme point, but as the generation which had cultivated a taste for alcohol passed away and new generations sprang up which knew not alcohol, the occupation of the bootlegger would have gone.'"

Mr. Edmonds then refers to Captain Dollar, "probably the most successful steamship operator under the American flag," whose views have been quoted frequently in The Christian Science Monitor. He continues:

"Henry Ford has commenced the construction of a plant in England to cost $30,000,000, to manufacture automobiles, and announces that he will build similar plants in other parts of Europe. He takes the ground that the work he is doing in England will largely help to bring prosperity to that country, and at the same time to bring prohibition to it, as he believes that as the number of automobiles increases in any country it will become more and more necessary to establish prohibition in order to safeguard the highways of the country from intoxicated drivers.

"Judge Gray, as you doubtless know, was an ardent advocate of prohibition.

"Thus these four, ranking among the great business leaders of the world, ardently favored prohibition. Mr. Ford going to the point of stating that he will not employ in his plants any man whose breath smells of intoxicating drinks.

"Your letter expressing your willingness to abolish in the British Embassy the use of intoxicating liquors, as an expression of your interest in the desire to abide by the laws of this land if you should be so requested by the Government, will command world-wide discussion, and though diplomatic usage will probably not justify such a request by this Government, you have, I am sure, rendered a very great service to the world-wide discussion of how to prohibit the use of intoxicating liquors."

German Railways Protest Private Motorbus Lines

Report Says Roads, Carrying Bulk of Reparation Load, Should Be Protected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMBURG — Dr. Dorpmueller, general manager of the German Railroad Company, the official organization that includes practically all railroads formerly owned by the various states of Germany, recently voiced the opposition of the railroads to motor transportation service in Germany in a printed appeal to public opinion.

His report shows that the railroads feel that they carry a considerable part of Germany's reparation burden and that with the capital invested (conservatively estimated at 24,500,000,000 gold marks) embraces so much of public funds that there should be no troublesome competition of private motor transportation companies. They recommend the establishment of bus lines of their own and require that legal restrictions and additional taxes and dues should be imposed on privately operated companies.

Little, it is pointed out, could be advanced against the German railroads entering motor transportation themselves if the railroads were not, with unimportant exceptions, a government monopoly. So many things left in other countries to private enterprise are operated by the Government in Germany that any attempt to increase the scope of officialdom is viewed with disfavor by advocates of equal opportunity for all.

In fact, the Government has already entered the motor transportation field very extensively through the postal department operating a large number of rural bus lines augmented by companies owned by countries and municipalities. These services often exclude private competition by special legislation in their own favor.

PROHIBITION AGENTS GET INSTRUCTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Federal prohibition agents here who have been receiving instruction in enforcement methods were told at their final lecture that the only way to get proper enforcement is to change public opinion about enforcement methods and gain the respect of the community by correct conduct and an honest, straightforward manner.

The lectures were given by Harry M. Dengler and Webster Spates, who have been sent out by Prohibition Commissioner James M. Doran. The lecturers dwelt at length on the prohibition laws, methods of detection, and on courtroom conduct.

LABOR AGENCIES DEFINE POSITION ON HOOVER PLAN

Say They Object Only to Giving Private Statistics to Public Competitor

Private employment agencies in the United States do not oppose President Hoover's plan for an engineered prosperity, but as fee-charging agencies they do object to furnishing competing public agencies with confidential employment statistics, said Miss Grace Cooke, executive secretary of the National Employment Board, explaining their objections to recent statements in The Christian Science Monitor by William T. Foster and Waddill Catchings, who charged the agencies with unwillingness to help legislation that would provide statistics on unemployment.

Legitimate reasons, Miss Cooke declared, lay behind the effort of the employment agencies for an amendment to the proposed Massachusetts bill providing for the collection of such statistics which would prevent the State from requiring such information of them.

Fee-charging agencies, she explained, contend that not only would unemployment information furnished by them be of comparatively little value because of the duplication of one name in many agencies, but also that their information as a whole would be a duplication of that already obtained by the State from other sources.

"The employment agencies," Miss Cooke declared, "feel that it is unfair to require them to file with a competing Government department facts and figures bearing on their private business. It is not, however, because they object to the proper inspection of their books and records by licensing authorities to show that they are in conformity with the law.

"The chief objection is that the confidential business of their clients would be open to the scrutiny of the Department of Labor. The agencies feel that they stand in the same position with relation to the employer and employee as a lawyer stands with his clients."

Commenting further upon the article by Mr. Foster and Mr. Catchings, Miss Cooke said, in answer to their statement that "there is insistent demand for some kind of regulation for fee-charging agencies," that few modern businesses or professions are better regulated.

She said also that employment agencies were not alone in opposing the Massachusetts bill relative to the gathering of unemployment information.

DRUNKEN DRIVER CASES DECREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md. — Automobile mishaps attributed to intoxicated drivers have shown a marked decrease here during the first four months of this year, according to the report of the Baltimore Safety Council just issued. Such cases have averaged but three a week as compared to five in 1928. "Hit-and-run" cases, the report states, also are on the wane, there having been 180 this year, compared to 266 during the corresponding period in 1928.

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PRICE OF FLOUR LOWEST SINCE PRE-WAR DAYS

Cheaper Bread Indicated as Bakers Fill Bins With Old Crop Stock

Wholesale flour prices have reached what is said to be the lowest level since before the World War. With prospects of bumper grain crops, and a heavy carry over of wheat already assured, bakers are predicting that flour will sell for $5 a barrel within a few weeks as the new crop of hard winter wheat begins to be marketed. Sales of old crop southwestern flour have been made within the last few days at $5.75 per barrel for standard patent and about $6 for short patent.

Some bakers, though protected for several weeks by contracts placed at much higher than prevailing prices, have come into the market recently, apparently induced by low prices, and bought moderate quantities of old crop flour. Several thousand barrels were sold in New England last week.

Interest has been noted by certain buyers in new crop flour, however, and some hard winter wheat flour has been sold at discounts of about 20 cents a barrel under prevailing prices for prompt shipment of old crop. Soft winter wheat flour for pastry, unusually high priced last year, will probably be cheaper, since promising crops are indicated in Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania and New York State. Millers have recently offered pastry flour for the first time in months made out of all soft wheat, and the price has been working steadily lower. Now new crop pastry flour is offered and sales were made this week in the vicinity of $5.25 a barrel for Pennsylvania soft winter straight.

Low prices for bread flour have unsettled the baking situation to a marked degree and rumors of adjusted retail prices of bread are heard. Bread now retailing at 12 cents is expected to sell at 10 cents and an increase in the weight of each loaf is expected. Big chain store systems with their enormous purchasing power, are expected to lower their present figure of 8 cents a loaf. These changes are more significant when it is realized that the dollar today is worth decidedly less than the dollar of pre-war days, when flour last sold on so low a basis as at present, it is pointed out.

Since wheat at $1 a bushel is considered equivalent to 65 cents a bushel, based on pre-war value of the dollar, the present situation is serious for the farmer. Acreage is larger than a year ago, when the crops of the United States and Canada were of bumper volume. Government figures show the 1929 wheat acreage in 21 countries to be estimated at 138,760,000 acres against 123,766,000 acres in 1928, all of which is taken to mean that export demand for American wheat this year will be less than in recent years.

Pope Names Envoy to Negotiate With Mexican President

Archbishop Ruiz to Withhold Demand for Change in Law —Hopes to Open Churches

WASHINGTON (AP)—The movement toward settlement of the long-standing differences between the Mexican Government and the Roman Catholic Church has been advanced another step by the appointment of Archbishop Ruiz, president of the Mexican bishops conference, to be apostolic delegate in Mexico.

He is expected to leave for Mexico City within two weeks to begin negotiations looking toward the establishment of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical organization in that country, at the invitation of President Portes Gil and with the sanction, implied in his appointment, of the Holy See.

Archbishop Ruiz has expressed his belief that the re-establishment of church services in Mexico is the principal objective to be desired, and he is not expected to take up the question of a revision of the Republic's Constitution in the forthcoming negotiations.

He is understood to regard the question of church property and land, held by the Government under that Constitution, as secondary.

Since receiving the invitation from the Mexican President, the archbishop has conducted a telegraphic poll of Mexican prelates in the United States and Mexico, and received their unanimous indorsement.

Farm Desertion Remedy Proposed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSON, Miss.—An answer to "the hue and cry" of farm desertion by the State's youth is seen by J. C. Holton, State Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce, in the plan of farm settlement advanced by a group of business and professional men for graduates of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College at Starkville.

A delegation from Holmes County laid before the college's graduates in agriculture and the faculty a proposition under which farm land would be sold at actual value, fully equipped with implements, live stock and dairy cattle; charges, except interest and taxes, to be deferred for a three-year period. After that payments would be arranged over a long period.

"Fruition of this plan," according to the commissioner, "would mean repopulating the thinning farm ranks of the State, a situation with which he have been faced for some time and one for which students by no means are alone to blame."

BALTIMORE TO BUILD NEW CENTRAL LIBRARY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—Trustees of the Enoch Pratt Free Library and William F. Broeing, Mayor, have approved plans for a new central library building which will be built from a $3,000,000 municipal loan recently approved by the voters.

A total book capacity of 1,800,000 volumes will allow for expansion space for 25 years or more.

MICHIGAN BANKERS GET AID

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Kenneth M. Burns, who for six years has been executive secretary to Albert C. Ritchie, Governor, has resigned to become field secretary of the Michigan Bankers' Association and will leave here for Detroit on June 10 to take over his new duties.

ROTARY ELECTS NEW OFFICIAL LIST FOR 1929-30

Next Convention City to Be Chosen by Directors at Chicago, July 3

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DALLAS, Tex.—Continuation of the efforts of Rotary International for reaffirmed objectives of peace and understanding among the peoples of the world will be directed for the next year by M. Eugene Newsome, elected president over Raymond Knoeppel, his only opponent, by 395 votes.

Mr. Newsome is a stationer and former Mayor of Durham, N. C. He has a record of long service in Rotary having organized and served as first president of the Rotary Club of his home city and as district governor and director of the International body.

Otto Bohler of Vienna was elected vice-president, Edouard Wilhelms of Brussels, second vice-president, and Charles W. Ackley of Vineland, N. J., third vice-president.

Five new directors for the United States are Charles W. Ackley, Roy Ronald, Mitchell, S. D.; Clyde Hulsizer, Des Moines; Dan O'Hearn, Oklahoma City, and Dave Clark, Charlotte, N. C. Overseas directors are Sidney Pascall of London, for Great Britain and Ireland; Dave Wright of Stratford, Ont., for Canada; Count Floreston Aguilar, Madrid, for Spain; Dr. Otto Boehler for Austria and Dr. Edouard Wilhelms for Belgium.

Convention City Choice Deferred

Education of parents in the direction of their children will be undertaken through a series of lectures during the year to be given by Dr. Charles E. Barker of Grand Rapids, Mich., it was ordered by the board of directors.

Exchange visits of Canadian and American boys with Australia was also authorized, through the Committee on Boys' Work.

Fifteen clubs in Germany and Austria were constituted the seventy-third district and Dr. Wilhelm Cuno of Hamburg, president of the Rotary Club of that city was named district governor.

Decision on the convention city of 1931 is expected to be deferred by the directors to a meeting in Chicago scheduled for July 3.

Extension work in 14 additional countries of the Orient was authorized by the directors who began executive sessions following the close of the convention. The work will be carried on by Commissioner James Davidson of Calgary, Can. While trains were taxed with outgoing crowds, there were a number of important personages arriving to take part in the international assembly of new and retiring officials and district governors at which policies and methods will be decided upon.

Nations Express Good Will

Expressions of good will from many countries were heard at the closing session of the convention with English, French and Spanish being used alternately, I. B. Sutton, retiring president, acting as interpreter.

This feature followed an address earlier in the convention in which Derrell L. Beard of Napa, Calif., declared that barriers between nations would quickly be broken down if every school child in the world could be induced to give six months' study to Esperanto.

"It is a living language," he claimed, "accepted by all nations without prejudice."

In appreciation for his service as president, without salary, Mr. Sutton was presented with a fund of $5000 with which to purchase a library of 1000 volumes of the literature of all the countries he has visited as head of Rotary.

With 12 per cent of its total membership of 25 present, the delegation from Edmonton, Eng., was presented with a silver loving cup as an attendance trophy based upon the size of the club, number of delegates present, and aggregate distance traveled. The members came 3250 miles.

HOUSE PASSES WOOD BILL

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House has passed the Wood bill to appropriate $52,000,000 for additional compensation to railroads for transportation of the mails in accordance with increased rates fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The measure now goes to the Senate.

New Director of Rotary in Its World Activities

M. EUGENE NEWSOME
Former Mayor of Durham, N. C.

New Church Union Brings Together 1,000,000 Members

Congregational-Christian Merger Believed to Point Way to Further Amalgamation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Union of the National Council of Congregational Churches with the General Convention of Christian Churches presents a challenge to all denominations to consolidate, in the opinion of the Rev. Frank Knight Saunders of Rockport, Mass., chairman of the Commission on Inter-Church Relations and former dean of Yale divinity school, who sponsored the resolution urging the union at the Detroit meeting.

The action pledges the Congregationalists to what is said to be the largest union of distinct denominations in the history of Protestantism and authorizes the merger of the two denominations as the General Conference of Congregational and Christian Churches, Unincorporated. It provides that in case other denominations wish to join the union the name shall be made more general.

The Rev. Warren H. Denison of Dayton, O., secretary of the Christian convention, told the Council after this clause had been approved that the merger would receive equally as enthusiastic approval when it is considered by the Christian body at Piqua, O., next fall. The Rev. Mr. Denison also expressed the belief that the merger will lead to a still larger union of denominations.

If the merger is approved the united group will have a membership of more than 1,000,000 as it brings together 5500 Congregational churches with a membership of 940,000 and 100 Christian churches with 140,000 members.

Strengthening of the work of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America in presenting religion cooperatively on behalf of all denominations to the people of America, through motion picture and radio was voted in a resolution by the National Council, introduced by Roger Babson, Wellesley Hills, Mass., of the council's executive committee.

EMERGENCY RENT LAWS EXPIRE IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—New York's emergency rent laws, prohibiting exorbitant rentals and otherwise protecting the tenants' rights, have just expired. The need for the laws passed with the overcoming of the housing shortage, it was said in realty circles.

The board of estimate, however, is framing a local law prohibiting a return of more than 8 per cent on an apartment or tenement house investment. The board of aldermen will act on the measure within 10 days.

Skill in Prison Work Keeps Bates From Chosen Profession of Lawyer

(Continued from Page 1)

since, and I have been repeating it to Mrs. Willebrandt for years. But, nevertheless, here I am a public servant, rather than a practicing lawyer."

Worked Way Through College

Mr. Bates began his career as a lawyer in 1906 as a member of the firm of Achorn & Bates, upon graduation from the Northeastern University Evening Law School, where he had paid his tuition by supplementing his wages as a clerk by taking down the lectures in his classes in shorthand, typing them after the night sessions were over, and selling copies to his co-students at 25 cents a lecture. Not only did he literally work his way through school, but he studied his way through as well, graduating cum laude, the second highest man in his class.

His connection with the law firm was maintained until 1921, but he was holding public offices almost continuously for nine years before his legal career was finally laid aside. In 1912 he was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and again in 1914; in 1915-16 he was sent to the State Senate; he was a member of the Republican State Committee in 1917, and of the Constitutional Convention 1917-18.

Then came his appointment to prison work, and that was the beginning of the end of his legal aspirations, for he has learned his job so thoroughly and has established himself so solidly as an outstanding penologist and criminologist that it seems there is little likelihood that the prison ever will give place to the bench as his background.

What He Will Not Do

What are his plans in Washington? Does he plan to revolutionize federal prisons? Is his advent in the Department of Justice to be in the nature of a stormy petrel or a dove of peace?

Mr. Bates does not say, except this: "The federal superintendent has been looked on, by many outsiders at least, as a sort of glorified janitor," he confides. "He was expected to visit the different institutions under his supervision, check up on the conditions, inspect the equipment, and get as much as he could out of the Treasury for improvements, repairs and personnel.

"I do not propose to neglect any part of that duty, but I have found in Massachusetts that more can be accomplished in prison administration by outlining progressive policies to the respective prison heads, the wardens and such, and then leaving them alone to work these policies out. I believe mutual confidence goes farther in accomplishing possible reforms than officious interference. In Massachusetts I tried to institute progressive plans through frequent conference with the executives of the different institutions, and then leaving it up to them to show results. That policy worked fairly well."

Progressive but Unradical

So much for his methods. Whatever his plans are, it can likewise be predicated by his Massachusetts record, they will not be radical. Mr. Bates works in an orderly way to obtain his ends, even though some of his old colleagues say that it is no use opposing him, because he gets what he goes after. Similarly, it may be safely presumed that these ends will have much to do with the improvement in the administration of paroles and probations, since the Department of Justice has hinted as much, and these two branches are known to be Mr. Bates's special concern.

Mr. Bates believes that one way to reduce crime is by simpler laws and reformative rather than retributional punishment, but he loses no occasion to declare that he is emphatically against the "coddling" of prisoners.

"The modern prison official has no illusions about his job," says Mr. Bates. "He realizes that indulgence, carelessness, bad heredity and degrading environment have wrought a deep impression on the average prisoner, and that society must be protected from such cases. He sees no reason, however, why he should not study his charge in search of data to aid in the battle against—not the criminal, but the causes of his crime. The modern prison official does not argue for early release of the prisoner; rather he is in favor of releasing the prisoner 'if and when' the prisoner shows that he is fitted to take his place in an orderly society.

Training for Rehabilitation

"Prison," continues Mr. Bates, "should mean something more than punishment. It should concern itself with the training and reformation of the offender, his physical and moral rehabilitation, his reclamation through the proper application of the probation and parole systems and the free use of other modern penological devices."

"Isn't there rather more Christianity in that attitude than the average prisoner and prison official is willing to accept?" Mr. Bates was asked.

"Well," was the reply, "perhaps we cannot preach the language of the Sermon on the Mount to the gunmen and bandits and dope sellers of our modern times, but we can at least have the attitude, the frame of mind, the spirit which has been enjoined upon us by these simple teachings."

"Do you think it a practical way of solving crime?"

Mr. Bates allowed a flicker of a smile to waft across the Indian Summer pools.

"Well, said he, "I can tell you this: Where you find kindly, humane, constructive efforts, you find success in decreasing crime, and where you find those twenty-centuries-old, vindictive, hard, repellent and repressive measures you find an increase in crime."

"It is evident that you do not intend to practice the latter method in your new job," was the comment.

The summer pools became suddenly agitated. Mr. Bates grinned. "The interview is ended," said he.

Minnesota Pushes Plan to Preserve Rainy Lake Tract

$35,000 Fund to Be Raised to Further Necessary Treaty With Canada

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS—The goal of the Quetico-Superior Council, a committee having as its object a treaty between the United States and Canada for conservation of the region combining the Superior National Forest in Minnesota and the Quetico Provincial Park in Ontario, is moving a step nearer realization as the result of an energetic campaign for funds.

The council hopes to raise $35,000 to be used in rallying public support for the Rainy Lake development program, that the necessary treaty between the United States and Canada may be forthcoming within a year and a half.

The campaign for funds is being confined to Minnesota, although contributions will be welcomed from anyone who is interested in seeing this lovely region, with its 3000 lakes and some 10,000,000 acres of forest land, preserved for posterity.

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Music News of the World

Viennese 'Stars' Return Home

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna

THE waning musical season is once more graced by foreign artists, and by such native musicians as devote the better part of the year to foreign lands. Thus spring once more atones for that which the public of central Europe's opera houses and concert halls may or may not miss during most of the season—the absence of "stars." The "depopulation" of central Europe's opera houses and concert stages of "celebrities" has indeed assumed extensive proportions of late. The famous singers and players, once strangers of distinction to America, are now distinct strangers to their own country. While a portion of the public sadly misses its favorites, I for one am among those who will gladly do without stars if they are replaced by serious artists in the concert halls and by ensemble in opera.

The pleasure of re-hearing Jan Kiepura's big tenor voice, for instance, was not enhanced by the fact that he now substitutes for his former boyish unaffectedness (which was naively amusing at least) the mannerisms of an international star, while his vocal finesse has little progressed. The surprises of Mme. Jeritza's new trousered "Salome" costume, again, fail to atone for her distressing inaccuracy of rhythm and melodic outline, much less for the merciless and senseless cuts which the diva now chooses to administer to this and other rôles from her long familiar and emotionally limited repertoire. The present writer, again, is willing even to sacrifice the presence of Richard Strauss as star guest conductor of a small number of ill-prepared and little rehearsed performances of his operas, and will gladly accept instead a less famous conductor who aims at thorough preparation and a well-balanced ensemble.

Krauss's Task

Clemens Krauss, back from America and ready to replace Franz Schalk as leader of the Vienna Opera, has written the slogan of "ensemble theater" on his directorial banner. His energy and good will are beyond dispute, and he finds a big field calling for productive work. He has at his disposal a large number of stars and a larger number still of gifted young singers capable of development and growth under an efficient leader with a "strong hand." But he, too, faces the great problem of present-day musical life: "Americanization," or what stands for it in Vienna, and what industrious Berlin has come to summarize under the watchword of "tempo."

We have seen many a great talent fail, in music owing to premature success. The dearth of beautiful voices and strong individualities brings undue and premature recognition to young artists and makes "stars" of them all too quickly; and "stars," in turn, are at once sought after by the foreign managers. Thus Krauss, like all operatic directors of the day, faces the task—truly that of an operatic Sisyphus—of educating artists to comparative perfection, only to see them escape when the desired result is all but achieved. This is the vicious circle of operatic life today, which is bad, artistically speaking, for both singers and theaters. There is no remedy for the moment—nor for the future, unless it be an international standardization of singers' fees, and the peaceful collaboration of operatic managers of all countries—a Utopian vision!

With the current European definition of "Americanization" in thought, the public of central Europe found much reason for surprise in the visit of the Westminster Choir from Dayton, O. Here was a musical body contradicting in many respects the local notion of "Americanism." American, in the accepted sense here, was the flawless finish of technical detail, the brilliant discipline and impeccable rhythmic and dynamic accuracy. Decidedly un-American—again according to local conceptions of the term—was the obvious enthusiasm of this vocal band, their untiring artistic ambition and the idealistic purpose of this European tour.

The Dayton Westminster Choir is indeed a fine instrument in the hands of its leader, John Finley Williamson—a medium responding perfectly to his intentions. Comparison with European choirs would be amiss: the superiority of English and American choral singing is acknowledged, and explained by a long-standing tradition comparable to the orchestral tradition in European countries. Comparison, therefore, might extend solely to the quality of the singers' voices—which are, according to our taste, warmer and more sonorous here—and to the choice of the repertory. There might have been, perhaps, in the program of the Westminster Choir, more big standard works permitting a verdict on the stylistic capabilities of the singers. The abilities of the Dayton Choir are surely such as to permit more difficult and exacting ventures.

Heger's Symphony

In a time when brevity is the slogan of the day in music, with Hindemith and Kurt Weill meting their big talent out in small coin by means of "Kurzopern"—the new operatic type of Germany—and Miaskowsky in Russia virtually alone upholding the banner of the "big" symphony in classic proportion, it was interesting to hear a full-fledged, complete symphony by a modern German musician. Robert Heger, conductor of the Vienna Opera, is one of those orchestral leaders who cherish the composer's ambition deep down in their hearts.

The bon mot about "Kapellmeistermusik" does not apply to this composer-conductor, who not only has an ear open to the sonorities of our time, but an intellect keen to avoid plagiarism. There is Straussian orchestral brilliancy in his symphony, Bruckner's fervent depth and Mahler's tender lyricism. But the substance is Heger's own, and so is the craftsmanship of his structure. His symphony is in four movements mutually connected by a common theme, which recurs in ever new shapes and interesting inversions and is molded always according to the atmosphere of the movements, which widely differ in mood. Heger's is a modernism that is logically applied and not strained, and always as sincere and earnest as we expect from this serious musician and conductor. The Perpetuum mobile which makes the closing movement is a truly brilliant and electrifying piece of music—the kind that pleases conductors and public alike.

ROBERT HEGER

Kaminski's New Opera in Dresden

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dresden

JUDGING by the new work of the German composer, Heinrich Kaminski, just presented for the first time on any stage at the Dresden Opera House, the opera, like the movie, has begun to talk. For although "Jürg Jenatsch" is called, more by courtesy than anything else, an opera, it is really a poetic drama with music. The composer himself calls it simply a drama, but he is careful to forestall criticism by saying that he did not want to compose an opera, a drama or an oratorio.

"Jürg Jenatsch" is not the ideal music-drama dreamed of by Wagner, not is it the ideal dramatic opera aimed at by Strauss and Puccini. For at a rough guess it is composed of one quarter solo singing, one quarter choral singing, one quarter talking and one quarter orchestral music. And having disposed of all four quarters one can only add in Irish fashion, that there was a little bit of ballet, too, for extra weight.

It is curious that a composer like Heinrich Kaminski, who has little experience of the needs of the theater, should attempt a new form in his first operatic work. So far, he has appeared among the moderns at international musical festivals with a concerto, a quintet, some religious songs, some chamber music, compositions for the organ and choral pieces. His style may be described as Neo-Bach "Gothic" and he is one of the most important musicians in Germany. For the last 15 years he has been living buried in the fastness of the beautiful Bavarian mountains, and his music possesses the crystal clear purity of the air he breathes daily. But although he emerges from his seclusion to conquer new worlds, it is an antique sword he brings.

Sixteenth Century Story

When one surveys Kaminski's previous work, which reveals his devotional trend, it is not surprising to find him choosing a religious theme for his drama. He has gone for his book to a historical novel by Conrad Ferdinand Meyer dealing with the life of the Swiss Protestant hero, Jürg Jenatsch, of the sixteenth century. And it is here that Kaminski has committed his first mistake. The richness of the Renaissance atmosphere demands stronger music. But Kaminski has made an even greater mistake. Having chosen his hero from the wrong period of history, he will not allow him to sing: at least not in his own right. In the modest house of Jenatsch, for some mysterious reason, the characters only speak, even when there is a moving scene between husband and wife which cries aloud for music. So the rôle of Jenatsch is given to an actor, and when he is, at rare moments, supposed to sing, he turns sidewise and opens and shuts his mouth, while a tenor behind the scenes sings the words. This destroys the illusion of both opera and drama. The spectator is never at ease.

Then there is a bold attempt to transfer the action, which deals mainly with the sanguinary conflict between the Swiss Protestants and Roman Catholics, into an ideal symbolical sphere by the aid of invisible and visible choruses. One group is placed in the orchestra pit. Another group is placed on the stage behind the curtain. They answer each other. To these choral groups, acting as a kind of Greek chorus to the action, is given the most beautiful music of the whole work. Although the ethical import of the words failed of effect because of the weak contact with the rest of the libretto, the beauty of the voices and music was really the special pleasure of the evening. Which reveals where Kaminski's talent really lies.

Experiment in a Vacuum

Although one must give all credit to the Dresden Opera for having the courage to produce what is undoubtedly a foregone failure, it must be admitted that Kaminski has not indicated a way toward a new form of opera. This is an experiment in a vacuum. Although the work bears the marks of high seriousness and sincerity, it fails to move or convince. Judging by the libretto, the composer is almost Shavian in his stage directions for all concerned, whether régisseur, player, singer or chorus. He does to great lengths to indicate his exact meaning, and how special words must be sung and spoken. But the mixed elements of the opera cancel one another out. Spoken verse, dithyrambic choruses, solo numbers without any grip, all jostle one another in an illogical manner.

The conductor, Fritz Busch, was responsible for making the most of the musical portions, but he had to sit back when drama ruled the boards. The actors, brought from the State Theater for the occasion, did not seem quite happy in this unusual atmosphere, but they did their best. Bruno Decarli had the thankless task of impersonating the hero, Jürg Jenatsch, while his "ghostly" singer, who remained invisible, was Adolph Schöpflin. Elisa Stüzer, the villainess of the piece, was the only one allowed to sing much, and her delightful voice took one back into the world of traditional opera. The various choral groups acquitted themselves excellently.

Reproduced by Permission of Ursula Richter, Dresden

BRUNO DECARLI

Who Played the Title Rôle in Kaminski's "Jürg Jenatsch" at Dresden.

'Concert Champêtre' by Poulenc Heard

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

AT THE Paris Symphony Orchestra, where Pierre Monteux increasingly asserts his calm, vigorous authority and holds his instrumental artists firmly in hand, they have fêted, before her departure for America, Mme. Wanda Landowska, one of the rare artists who understands the wonderful strength that may be given to music by femininity—not feminism. Please understand this word not in its accepted meaning of graceful pertness, but in the sense of supple, subtle, profound intuition, the privilege of which is vouchsafed to the gentler sex by perception more sensitive than those of men. Mme. Landowska finds in her womanly instinct the secret of reviving the sparkle of youth which, in an old masterpiece, sleeps under the ashes of the past. She knows what tone must be used to restore to a tercentenary piece of music the sublime careless smile that idealized it when it was adolescent.

This week, it was not the art of olden days to which the genius of the harpsichord devoted her kindly charms. She put herself at the service of a young composer of today, who undertook to prove that the "clavicembalum" is not a museum instrument and may perfectly well bring colors of singular novelty and vivacity into the modern orchestra.

Has the "Concert Champêtre" of Francis Poulenc carried this proof as far as it would go? I do not think so. Apart from a few too fugitive touches of color of amusing enough ingenuousness, the harpsichord does not leave its traditional sphere, and the composer, influenced by the whole literature of the instrument, has unconsciously subjected it to the discipline of writing and style. Despite the solemn engagements undertaken, there is here some instinctive imitation that rather falsifies the experiment. But the work is charming to hear, and provides "auricular scenery" of unusual flavor.

There is in Poulenc's music an ingenuity, a gayety and a freshness that seems always to have at the base an undercurrent of folklore. This art delights in plunging its roots into the old popular soil of marching songs and nursery tunes. The themes used are not quotations nor commentaries; they have an atmosphere, a charm, a secret adherence to a certain optical and acoustic balance. One thinks of the "fanfan-la-tulipe" style of certain painters of today who, midway between wood-engraving and the æsthetic of Epinal, produce pictures of acute modernism very strongly impregnated with the visual rhythms of the eighteenth century or of the Revolution. All the time when setting down a theme, Poulenc, by a brief melodic line, by a discreet rhythmic allusion borrowed from the refrains of olden days, gives it a powerful "turn of the handle" that stamps it with a vitality and a "go" of astonishing freedom. This impulse, coming from the depths of centuries and permeated by this old soil of France, is irresistible.

The author has not allowed himself in his "Concert Champêtre" to undertake a picturesque or anecdotal description. He has in fact presented an atmosphere rather than an exact landscape. This composition resembles tapestry more than an easel picture. But one cannot mistake in it the desire to evoke the sumptuous grandeur of the autumn, an aristocratic and decorative autumn of large perspectives in which the harpsichord hums like a swarm of wasps and throws across the orchestra forest, like shining rays of the sun, the thousand darts of poignant, gilded sound.

Homage to the Birds

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

London

OTTORINO RESPIGHI, to whom we already owe several interesting symphonic suites, has now composed a sort of symphony, "Gliuccelli," in honor of birds. When we say "composed," we mean it to be understood not in a strictly musical sense as referring to work entirely personal, but as signifying extremely ingenious compiling from different elements.

He has arranged, for a chamber-orchestra, five pieces written originally for the virginal or harpsichord; and he has shown considerable skill in the orchestration and a good understanding of the frequently subtle nuances of these works. The symphonic suite which results is enjoyable, varied, delicate and beautifully scored.

After a "Prelude" inspired by a work of Pasquini, there follows a work that is little known, "La Colombe" by Jacques de Callot, a French composer of the seventeenth century. The well-known "Poule," by Rameau, forms the second movement of the Suite. Then comes a delicious "Nightingale" by an unknown English composer of the seventeenth century, and the "Cuckoo" by Pasquini serves as a conclusion to this charming ensemble. It is not surprising that an Italian composer should have made the choice of Pasquini's "Cuckoo" rather than of the more famous one by Daquin, and one must be pleased that he has done so, for that very good piano piece is far too rarely played.

Rich Variety

Respighi has been successful in avoiding monotony, not only by making a choice of works of very different character but also by the rich variety of his orchestral achievement. At the most one would reproach him sometimes for rather too much ingenuity and, at times, a certain clumsiness in his transcriptions. For my part, I do not think it was necessary, for instance, to introduce two trumpets into the scoring of Rameau's "The Hen." A hen is not a cock, and if a trumpet is suited to the latter, its connection with the other winged creature is harder to see. But on the whole, the Italian composer has shown understanding of the works he has selected and a happy endeavor to charge his orchestra with all the vitality that animates these little pieces.

As I listened to this symphony, two thoughts haunted me constantly: first, the extremely large number of pieces from which Respighi might easily well have chosen, with a swing from any period about the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. What a lot of works for the harpsichord have been written with birds as subjects, from the delightful "Nightingale in Love" by Couperin to the charming "Dove" by Dandrieu, passing by Daquin's "Swallow"!

Influence of Birds

The other thought was that no period was ever so indebted to birds as that of Couperin and Rameau. None has shown greater affection for them, or taken greater pains to learn from them. What is striking indeed is not only the large number of musical works of the seventeenth century which have birds' names as titles; but is is, above all, the constant influence of birds upon the music of that time. What are the "ornaments," the "graces," the "shakes" and the "vocal trills," if not the signs of a common and persistent endeavor to imitate the style, the musical resources, the means of expression of the birds?

It is not surprising that man should have tried to imitate those creatures which seemed to him to have the greatest musical gifts, which seemed most able to teach him how to change noise into pitched sound and how to arrange sound harmoniously. That was quite a natural step for man to take; but what is surprising is that the pronounced fondness for birds should have seized him at a period when love of nature was not generally very strong. It is not strange to find so many birds among the musical works of the seventeenth century, when music was mostly confined to drawing-rooms, and reserved for the entertainment of an elegant society which did not take the pleasure in the spectacle of nature that so many people have professed to do since the beginning of the last century? And is it not paradoxical to note that the presence of birds or even animals in general becomes more scarce in musical works just at the time when preoccupation about the varied aspects of nature was becoming keener and more general?

The Romantic Movement

The Romantic movement, which did so much toward increasing the importance of landscape in art and leading the artist to paint more trustfully the country, the forest or the sea—the Romantic movement lies precisely in the period in which we could search in vain among musical works for the existence of animals as musical inspirers.

How can one avoid noticing with a certain amount of surprise that after these hundreds of works in which homage was paid to birds, butterflies, pastorals or even to the Eel (as by Couperin), how is it possible not to remark that neither Haydn, nor Mozart, nor Beethoven, nor Schumann nor Schubert showed interest in animals, birds and fishes? Only some simple and brief allusion to animals in Haydn's "Seasons," the "Magic Flute" of Mozart, the "Freischutz" of Weber, a more direct allusion in Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony—and that is about all. Of the some 800 songs by Schubert and Schumann there are just three in which the "lower creation" takes a part: "The Crow" and "The Trout" by Schubert and "The Ladybird" by Schumann—a very small proportion indeed.

One has to await the coming of Liszt and more especially of Wagner, and later of Chabrier and Ravel and of the Russian composers, in order to witness the reappearance in musical works of the character, the movements or the tunes of those creatures who guided the feet of primitive man along the paths of music. Thus it is a delicate and right thought which prompted a musician of our own day to pay homage both to birds and to those who, before us, realized the extent of our debt to them.

Contemporary Russian Music

2—Aleksandr Krein

By LEONID SABANEEV

Moscow

ALEKSANDR KREIN, unlike Miaskovsky, is perfectly intelligible to me, in his great merits as well as in his great defects. In the first place, he is more happily situated than Miaskovsky, since he was able to discover within himself a national source of inspiration, in the form of Jewish melody. From the point of view of contemporary European music he, like Miaskovsky, is out of touch with the times, both of them being pronounced "emotionalists." To Krein, moreover, music is still a matter of expression, and its task a certain "self-revelation"—a position hardly acceptable to the musician who feels himself to be "up-to-date."

Krein began as an admirer of the impressionism of Ravel and Debussy. The expansion of his powers coincides with the finding of the stream of Jewish national melody—in this respect he ranks with Bloch, Saminsky and other leaders of the Jewish school in music. I must say, however, that Krein is distinguished by an incomparable directness; he is a melodist permeated with a purely Oriental, almost barbaric emotion. In him there is no delicacy; he is elemental, brilliant, with no half-tones. His emotions are tempestuous and earthy, breathing ecstasy and reflecting the character of the ancient Hebrew—in his violent, not his religious, aspect. Krein's music is the music not of the prophet but of the servant of Baal. Over it is the glitter of the tropical sky; it is all aglow and earthy.

His best work is in his songs, written to Jewish texts and to texts by Jewish poets. Here he is completely in his sphere. Krein is not a "master" in the European sense of the term, but an inspired amateur, such as Moussorgsky was. In his musical exposition there are frequent blunders and disfigurements, and he does not invariably comply with the requirements of musical form and proportion. Hence, perhaps, he is at his best in his smaller things, including his songs. Among these, "Gazelles" (to words by Efros), and a series with words by the Jewish poet Byadik are the most striking. It is music which can no longer be regarded as contemporary, but which, nevertheless, will always have a right to be called good music.

An interesting example of his larger compositions is the rather heavy but imposing and expressive "Kaddish." I consider his piano sonata and his big symphony to be feebler; in the former, traces of "Scriabinism" are whimsically interwoven with the Jewish contours of the melodies, whilst in the symphony the saturation of the music is not justified by the length of the work, which, however, contains a number of fine passages. Krein is at present writing an opera on an Assyrio-Babylonian subject, which undoubtedly is quite in keeping with this archaic, "pre-Christian" talent.

(Translated by S. W. Pring)

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(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

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THE HOME FORUM

The Material of the Novel

READING lately that astounding example of English dramatic literature, — "The Launching of the Mary"—a play written at sea in 1633 to enliven a slow voyage home out of the East, I could not help marveling at the attachment of the Elizabethans to the theater. That was "the age of drama" indeed, when an inventive playwright could seize upon bills of lading, ships' stores and merchandise, arguments as to new sea routes and the expected homecoming of a ship, and out of such unpromising matter build up a play popular enough to please and important enough to be censored! We know, however, that each age has its own favorite literary form. From 1660, or so, onward, the play was certainly "the thing" and might treat of almost any subject. In Chaucer's day, the virelai and ballade were in fashion; Johnson's contemporaries regarded the essay with favor; the Victorians exalted the poetic romance; while, in our own day, the novel moves steadily toward the position of premiership in the world of letters. Every year new writers intent on broadening the scope of this particular literary form appear among us; some of them attempting fresh methods of telling a story, others seeking for new material to present. One author chronicles the minutest events of a single day spent by a young man in the streets of a small city, so that they afford material for a substantial volume; another eschews mankind altogether and writes a beautiful novel based upon natural history and the shy wild creatures who live in wood and river; while yet another enters the manufacturing world and sets us thinking there.

More notice has been taken in France than in America or England of this sturdy development in our favorite form of literature, and it was of a modern French book that I was reminded when reading Mountford's curious play with its blank-verse catalogues of spices and gums, its sacks and barrels and boxes. André Thérive, a novelist of the most recent school, has, for instance, lately published a book wherein he gives not only an example of what difficult material may be set within a framework of romance, but also deals with the ever-growing popularity of the novel. Thérive thinks that had Lamartine lived today "Jocelin" would have been a novel; Racine's tragedy, "Bajazet," a tale of two hundred pages, and Voltaire's "Essay on Manners" a pyschological romance. In fact, it is his belief that the novel is rapidly encroaching upon all other literary forms and will at last eclipse them. Just to bring home to ourselves what this amounts to, let us express it in terms of our own literature. There, it would be equivalent to saying that Keats, had he been one of our contemporaries, would have written a prose version of St. Agnes's Eve: Shakespeare, pondering the old chronicle history of King Lear, would have produced a problem novel instead of a tragedy, and Adam Smith, maybe, would have set forth his argument for Free Trade and the best methods of securing "Wealth of Nations" in some thrilling novel trilogy dealing with international business. The first two examples are changes too mournful to contemplate, but I must own that after choosing the last illustration playfully, I found on investigation that according to our modern notions of what is material for a tale, Adam Smith might have done wonders as a writer of fiction. Indeed, there are chapters in his great book—that, for instance, dealing with the general estimate of the professions and what would be their just rewards—where one finds the very stuff of which some of our best modern tales are constructed. Thinking it over, one almost begins to regret that this particular phantom novel never came into being, for how easy and entertaining it would have been to read Adam Smith's sound doctrines disguised in a delightful tale. In France, where the novel has ventured further than elsewhere, playwrights have wondered if it was not going to encroach on their domain, while both historians and critics have been tempted to wield the story-teller's pen. Barrès and Anatole France with great success. Thérive himself, to illustrate his theory, has written a History of French Literature in novel form; and though this is not a book for which the readers at public libraries will stand waiting in serried ranks, it is, nevertheless, not only a good literary critique but also an interesting book, and, like the old Elizabethan play, a "tour de force," showing what can be done by weaving romance around more solid matter than usual.

Choosing for his hero, Prince Amazan, a favorite figure in the eighteenth century world, the novelist reintroduces him to our times together with the lovely lady Formosante, Princess of Babylon, whom the hero meets again taking a holiday in Switzerland. An American, and a Finnish deputy to the League of Nations together with a French professor whom the prince has rescued from poverty and a bootblack's pitch at Vevey make up the rest of the characters. The ingenious author achieves his purpose by assembling these friends at a great hotel on the shores of Lake Geneva and letting them listen to lectures given by the professor, sometimes supplemented, when the authors of whom he treats are known to them, by a little free discussion and commendation by the rest of the company. A very interesting study in literary criticism is the result.

What makes this book remarkable, however, is the question it so clearly raises;—What should be the material of the novel and will that material undergo in the near future a drastic change? We must all have asked ourselves such questions and grumbled, too, over what has been well called "the junk of literature," a great deal of which appears in modern romance. But novelists, I suppose, reflect their age and its ideals, and so if the junk is ever to disappear out of our bookshops it will first have to disappear out of human experience.

In the past a novel was not a novel unless it had a love theme and those who review the thousands of novels written every year in the western world are surprised if they do not find passion still predominant. But there are signs that men and women are wearying of the convention. Indeed, Katherine Mansfield, writing in 1918, only voices the common dissatisfaction when she says:

"Seriously, the more I read the more I feel that these novels will not do. After them I'm a swollen sheep looking up who is not fed. And yet I feel one can lay down no rules. It's not in the least a question of material or style or plot. I can only think in terms like 'a change of heart.'"

And this would seem to be the last word on the whole matter! G. T.

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Into the Wilderness

Over the heads of the green hills Dan could see a few great peaks; McLaughlin, even and regular as a painted mountain; Wagner, with queer white gashes where the snow still lay in its ravines and to the southeast the misty range of snow-covered hills that were the Siskeyous.

And a moment later they were starting up the long, curved road that led to the Divide. During the hour that they were crossing over the foothills, on the way to the big timber, Silas Lennox talked a great deal about the frontiersman that had been Dan's grandfather. A mountain man does not use profuse adjectives. He talks very simply and very straight, and often there are long silences between his sentences. Yet he conveys his ideas with entire clearness. . . .

Dan did not wonder at it at all. Perhaps he began to faintly understand the reason for the silence and the reticence that is such a predominant trait in the forest men. There is a quality in the big timber that doesn't make for conversation, and no one has ever been completely successful in explaining what it is. Perhaps there is a feeling of insignificance, a sensation that is particularly insistent in the winter snows. . . . The trees, towering and old, seem to ignore him as a being too unimportant to notice. And besides, the silence of the forest itself seems to get into the spirit, and the great, quiet spaces that lie between tree and tree simply dry up the springs of conversation. Dan did not feel oppressed at all. He merely seemed to fall into the spirit of the woods, and no words came to his lips. He began to watch the ever-changing vista that the curving road revealed.

First there had been brown hills, and here and there great heaps of stone. The brush had been rather scrubby, and the trees somewhat sickly and brown. But now, as the men mounted higher, they were coming into open forest. The trees stood one and one, perfect, dark-limbed, and only the carpet of their needles lay between. — EDISON MARSHALL, in "The Voice of the Pack."

Rain Melody

And sweet the little breeze of melody,
The blackbird puffs upon the budding tree,
While the wild poppy lights upon the lea
And blazes 'mid the corn.

The skylark soars the freshening shower to hail,
And the meek daisy holds aloft her pail,
And spring all radiant by the wayside pale,
Sets up her rock and reel.

See how she weaves her mantle fold on fold,
Hemming the woods and carpeting the wold.
Her warp is of the green, her woof the gold,
The spinning world her wheel.

By'n by above the hills a pilgrim moon
Will rise to light upon the midnight noon,
But still she plieth to the lonesome tune
Of the brown meadow rail. . . .

'Twas then I heard the small birds' melodies,
And saw the poppies' bonfire on the leas,
As spring came whispering through the leafing trees
Giving to me my ditty.

—From "The Complete Poems of FRANCIS LEDWIDGE."

Wansfell

WORDSWORTH, in his poem Michael, having in thought the innate desire of a boy born on a sheep farm to help in tending the sheep, and his disappointment if thwarted, epitomizes, with remarkable insight, both the desire of the boy and the hesitancy of the father in that unforgettable line: "Something between a hindrance and a help."

The small boy, seen in the picture, is driving the sheep from the meadow land to the hill pastures on the slope of Wansfell—the mountain which forms the background of the picture. It was of this mountain that Wordsworth, looking at it from Fox How—Dr. Arnold's home—said: "Wansfell, this household hath a favored lot, living with liberty on thee to gaze."

To the boy, driving the sheep is the easiest and most delightful work associated with them—and it entails a holiday from school.

* * *

Wansfell! this Household has a favoured lot,
Living with liberty on thee to gaze,
To watch while Morn first crowns thee with her rays,
Or when along thy breast serenely float
Evening's angelic clouds. Yet ne'er a note
Hath sounded (shame upon the Bard!) thy praise
For all that thou, as if from heaven, hast brought
Of glory lavished on our quiet days.

The Pastures on Wansfell.

Scene at Ranelagh

It was a lovely spring day. The bushes at Ranelagh were all burgeoning with fresh green leaves; birds were singing; auriculas, primulas and saxifrages were blooming in the rockery by the lake; and the lawns that had been rolled and mown, rolled and mown, for a few hundred years lay spread out in the sunshine round the old house, enhancing its age and the mellowness of its walls by the vividness of their close-cropped verdure.

The Canons of St Paul's still hold this manor, given to them centuries ago by King Athelstane, and it has been the stage of many a scene in the pageant of history. The mansion was at one time in the possession of Sir Francis Walsingham, where Queen Elizabeth was once entertained by him. The place is mentioned by both Pepys and Evelyn in their diaries, but perhaps it is best remembered as the meeting place of the Kitcat Club which included Walpole, Steele, Addison and Congreve in its membership. The more famous Ranelagh, in whose great Rotunda masquerades, concerts and balls were held in the eighteenth century, was, however, in Chelsea. The charming old house is still used as a club and here the gay world of fashion resorts to pass summer afternoons in playing and watching games of polo, tennis or croquet, exchanging greetings at the refreshment tables on the terrace or in the winter garden and drawing rooms within.

This day, however, visitors were few, for May had not yet struck. There was a note of preparation and expectancy in the air and dustsheets and ladders told of repairs and cleaning going on within, to keep pace with nature's renewals without. A huge vase of pink tulips contrasted charmingly with the slippery green and white chintz on the chairs and sofas in one drawing room, and white narcissus gave out sweet fragrance to the air. The polished inlaid tables, handsome silver inkstands, Chippendale chairs, old Chinese vases, dark carved Jacobean dressers, the old staircase in the hall, historic prints and pictures all breathed an atmosphere of beauty, culture and antiquity. But the deep red window blinds were drawn partly down, shutting out the sunshine, and the joyous note of a blackbird on the lawn soon called the visitors out again upon the terrace.

How smart the flunkeys looked in their long-tailed bright red coats, as they flitted in and out of the house bringing dainty trays to the little tables outside! From the terrace a beautiful view was obtained, as one looked out across the wide lawn to the lake. A few magnificent plane trees stood with stately grace, their feet on the velvet grass and their arms flung out into the air. Beyond the lake, with its pretty water-fowl, some dark cedars were silhouetted like a Japanese painting against the sky. Numbers of little brown sparrows chirped and hopped around after crumbs near at hand, and from the trees and bushes in the garden rose a sweet chorus of bird songs.

But, listen! What was that curious rustling sound, as if a feather brush were sweeping the gravel hurriedly? Heads were turned to look, and behold a magnificent peacock stood erect with every feather of his tail spread out, behind his beautifully poised head. Blue, green and gold shone resplendent in the sunshine. The humble little sparrows near by continued their search for crumbs, but kept at a respectful distance from his haughty majesty. Proudly he strutted to and fro, now gradually closing down his tail feathers and carrying the train with stately tread just free of the ground behind him. Then once more the huge fan of jewel-eled splendor was unfurled and he swept it forward along the ground on each side of him as his dull-erhued spouse approached. Underneath the extended fan one could observe the beautiful cinnamon brown and soft gray feathers on his body. Would any of those drab little brown peachicks behind there really grow up to be like their father?

The visitors rose to go and walked down the terrace steps onto the lawn. A few heavy showers of rain and the trees would be in full leaf. The waterlily pond looked nearly empty now, but before many weeks have passed it would be white with flowers and the roses in the borders round it would once again be giving out their sweet scent to the air, their smiles to all who passed by.

Stitchery

I shall make myself many poems—
What my great-grandmother put into blue coverlids,
My grandmother into sunburst quilts,
My mother into exquisite embroidery,
I shall put into words.
And then as carefully
Fold them away and turn the key.
The lavender and mignonette
I shall not forget
To lay among this stitchery of mine.
Years after, women of my line
Will shake them out, smile slow and say,
"How patient they were, the women of an earlier day."

I shall make myself many poems—
And all the hope threaded to exquisite embroidery,
All the faith minutely stitched into quilts,
All the love that lay in the loom of blue coverlids,
I shall put into words.

EDNA DAVIS ROMIG.

Sounds

Of all the sounds that I may hear
The one that most delights my ear

Is the measured, steady, rhythmic beat
Of a horse's hoofs on a city street;

Half a pleasure and half a pain,
Like the scent of lilacs wet with rain,

Is it something remembered from long ago?
You ask me, and I do not know.

A flutter of pulse, or a wistful sigh
From women who listened in days gone by?

Yet romance and mystery live in the beat
Of a horse's hoof on a city street.

—BERTA HART NANCE, in *The Kaleidoscope.*

Le Calme

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

QUELLE merveilleuse qualité est le calme! Tout le monde l'admire, et chacun aimerait avoir l'habitude de l'exprimer. Quelques paroles énoncées avec calme ont souvent eu l'effet de l'huile versée sur les eaux agitées, apaisant la colère et calmant l'agitation. Ces erreurs ne peuvent résister au calme, qui est une vraie qualité, tandis que la colère et l'agitation sont des traits erronés, qui viennent de l'ignorance et de la crainte.

Tous les hommes et les femmes vraiment grands ont montré du calme. Cette qualité se manifesta clairement dans les vies de Washington et de Lincoln. En étudiant le caractère de ces deux grands personnages, on découvre qu'ils ont puisé leur calme dans leur confiance en Dieu. Tous deux reconnurent que Dieu est l'intelligence suprême qui gouverne tout, et ils Le vénérèrent comme tel; tous deux avaient l'habitude de se laisser diriger par Lui. Les décisions qu'ils prenaient étaient généralement l'effet de la prière, de la communion avec Dieu.

La compréhension de Dieu peut seule communiquer le vrai calme. Dieu ne faisant acception de personnes, chacun peut s'adresser à Lui pour être dirigé, et être divinement doué de cette qualité, et apprendre ainsi à être sans crainte en tout temps. Ceux qui, grâce à la compréhension de la Science Chrétienne, ont l'habitude de s'adresser à Dieu par la prière, avec le désir de comprendre qu'ils partagent Sa nature aimante, sont doux, patients et miséricordieux; ils reflètent ainsi l'Amour divin.

Le doux Maître était doué de cette qualité. Le secret de son calme est révélé dans ses paroles: "Je ne fais rien de moi-même, mais . . . je dis ce que mon Père m'a enseigné. Celui qui m'a envoyé est avec moi; il ne m'a pas laissé seul, parce que je fais toujours ce qui lui est agréable." Qu'il était merveilleux cet aveu qui lui faisait dire qu'il ne pouvait rien faire de lui-même, en dehors de la réflexion de l'unique intelligence suprême, qu'il cherchait toujours la direction auprès de Dieu, qu'il entendait toujours la voix de la Vérité, qu'il savait que ce pouvoir infini était toujours présent, capable de le guider et de le soutenir, qu'il cherchait toujours à plaire à Dieu, l'Amour divin!

Dans la mesure où nous nous efforcerons d'être conduits comme l'était le Guide, où nous tâcherons de ne réclamer d'autre pouvoir que ce que Dieu, l'Entendement divin, nous donne, où nous chercherons toujours la direction de Dieu, sachant qu'Il nous communiquera la conscience de Son omnipotence, de Sa toute-présence et de Sa tendre sollicitude, et où nous ferons ce qui est conforme au Principe divin, nous aussi, nous serons divinement doués de la nature de notre Père-Mère, Dieu, et nous réaliserons le calme de la conscience spirituelle.

Notre Maître démontra merveilleusement le vrai calme lorsqu'il apaisa la tempête! Quand il dormait tranquillement, sans être inquiété par la tempête, ses disciples effrayés le réveillèrent et lui dirent: "Maître, cela ne te fait-il rien que nous périssions?" N'ayant aucune crainte, car il avait conscience de la toute-présence de Dieu, qui tient tout "dans le creux de sa main," il se leva et dit: "Tais-toi, sois tranquille!" et "le vent cessa et il se fit un grand calme." Ayant l'habitude de réaliser la vérité de la totalité de Dieu, l'Esprit, et de la création parfaite de Dieu, dans laquelle l'harmonie règne perpétuellement, Christ-Jésus ne se laissait pas troubler par l'évidence des sens matériels ne peuvent témoigner de la présence de Dieu, de l'Esprit, et que, puisque Dieu est Tout, quelle que soit la discordance dont les sens matériels témoignent, elle doit être mensongère. Chaque jour il reconnaissait et prouvait dans sa vie son union avec l'Esprit, la Vérité; aussi, à cette heure de besoin, il fut animé de la vraie compréhension, qui lui permit d'être conscient de l'harmonie parfaite.

Au jardin de Gethsémané, les disciples s'irritèrent et craignirent lorsque Judas et "une grande troupe de gens armés d'épées et de bâtons," vinrent pour se saisir de leur Maître bien-aimé. Ils n'avaient pas été en communion avec le grand et unique pouvoir, l'Amour divin, comme l'avait été Christ-Jésus, mais ils avaient dormi. Pierre, n'acceptant que le sens mortel des choses, se servit des armes du monde et coupa l'oreille d'un des hommes qui était venu prendre son Maître. Mais Christ-Jésus, qui avait sans aucun doute réalisé la suprématie de Dieu, et qui ne reconnaissait aucune activité, aucun pouvoir, aucune présence en dehors de l'Amour divin, était calme et sans crainte. Il traita doucement, courageusement et affectueusement ceux qui vinrent se saisir de lui; en effet, il guérit celui que Pierre avait blessé avec son épée.

Grâce à la compréhension de la Science Chrétienne, nous pouvons, nous aussi, communier avec notre Père-Mère, Dieu, ayant avant tout le désir de réaliser que nous sommes vraiment la réflexion de l'Amour. Nous pouvons donc apprendre à être calmes, sans crainte et aimants en temps de danger, d'inharmonie et de persécution. Plus nous nous efforcerons de nous rendre compte de la vérité révélée dans la Science Chrétienne et d'agir conformément à cette vérité, savoir que Dieu, l'Entendement divin, y compris Sa parfaite création harmonieuse, est Tout, et qu'il soutient toujours affectueusement chacune de Ses idées en tant que parfaite, moins nous nous laisserons troubler par l'évidence matérielle; car, ainsi que le dit Mary Baker Eddy, la Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, à la page 506 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*): "La pensée calme et exaltée, ou l'intelligence spirituelle, est en paix."

Wansfell

WORDSWORTH, in his poem Michael, having in thought the innate desire of a boy born on a sheep farm to help in tending the sheep, and his disappointment if thwarted, epitomizes, with remarkable insight, both the desire of the boy and the hesitancy of the father in that unforgettable line: "Something between a hindrance and a help."

The small boy, seen in the picture, is driving the sheep from the meadow land to the hill pastures on the slope of Wansfell—the mountain which forms the background of the picture. It was of this mountain that Wordsworth, looking at it from Fox How—Dr. Arnold's home—said: "Wansfell, this household hath a favored lot, living with liberty on thee to gaze."

To the boy, driving the sheep is the easiest and most delightful work associated with them—and it entails a holiday from school.

* * *

Wansfell! this Household has a favoured lot,
Living with liberty on thee to gaze,
To watch while Morn first crowns thee with her rays,
Or when along thy breast serenely float
Evening's angelic clouds. Yet ne'er a note
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Of glory lavished on our quiet days.

Calmness

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHAT a wonderful quality is calmness! It is admired by all, and all would like habitually to express it. A few words spoken in calmness have often acted as oil upon troubled waters, quieting anger or excitement. These errors cannot resist calmness, which is a true quality; while anger and excitement are false traits, arising from ignorance and fear.

All truly great men and women have exhibited calmness. This quality was clearly manifested in the lives of Washington and Lincoln. A study of these two great characters reveals the source of their calmness to be their trust in God. Both acknowledged and revered God as the supreme intelligence governing all; and both were accustomed to turn to Him for guidance. Their decisions were usually arrived at as the result of prayer, of communion with God.

The understanding of God can alone impart true calmness. Since God is no respecter of persons all may turn to Him for guidance, and be divinely endued with this quality, thus learning to be fearless at all times. Those who, through the understanding of Christian Science, are accustomed to turn in prayer to God, with the desire to realize that they are partakers of His loving nature, are gentle, patient, and forgiving, thus reflecting divine Love.

The gentle Master was endued with this quality. The secret of his calmness is revealed in his words: "I do nothing of myself; but as my Father hath taught me, I speak these things. And he that sent me is with me: the Father hath not left me alone; for I do always those things that please him." How wonderful was his acknowledgment that he had no ability of his own apart from reflection of the one supreme intelligence; that he ever looked to God for directing; that he ever heard the voice of Truth; that he knew this infinite power was ever present to guide and sustain him; that he always sought to please God, divine Love!

As we strive to be guided as was the Way-shower, and endeavor to claim no ability but what God, divine Mind, bestows upon us, ever seeking God's guidance and knowing that He will impart to us the consciousness of His omnipotence, everpresence, and tender care, and doing that which is in accord with divine Principle, we too shall be divinely endued with the nature of our Father-Mother, God, and realize the calmness of spiritual consciousness.

What an exhibition of true calmness was that of the Master in stilling the storm! When quietly sleeping, undisturbed by the storm, he was awakened by his frightened disciples who said, "Master, carest thou not that we perish?" Fearless, for he was conscious of the ever-presence of God, who holdeth all "in the hollow of his hand," he arose and said, "Peace, be still," and "there was a great calm." Because he was accustomed to realize the truth of the allness of God, Spirit, and of God's perfect creation, wherein harmony perpetually reigns, Christ Jesus was not disturbed by the evidence of the material senses. He knew that the material senses cannot testify to the presence of God, Spirit, and that, since God is All, whatever discord the material senses testified to must be untrue. In his daily life he acknowledged and proved his at-one-ment with Spirit, Truth; therefore, in this moment of need, true understanding animated him, enabling him to be conscious of perfect harmony.

In the garden of Gethsemane the disciples were angry and fearful when Judas and the "great multitude with swords and staves" came to take their beloved Master. They had not been communing with the great and only power, divine Love, as had Christ Jesus, but had been asleep. Peter, accepting only the mortal sense of things, used the world's weapons and cut off the ear of one of the men who came to take his Master. But Christ Jesus, who had doubtless been realizing the supremacy of God, and who acknowledged no activity, power, or presence but divine Love, was calm and unafraid. He gently, fearlessly, and lovingly dealt with those who came to capture him, and actually healed the one whom Peter had injured with the sword.

Through the understanding of Christian Science we too may commune with our Father-Mother God, having uppermost the desire to realize that we are in reality Love's reflection. Thus we can learn to be calm, unafraid, and loving in times of danger, inharmony, and persecution. The more we strive to realize and act in accordance with the truth revealed in Christian Science, that God, divine Mind, and His perfect harmonious creation is All, and that He ever lovingly maintains each of His ideas as perfect, the less shall we be disturbed by material evidence; for, as Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 506), "The calm and exalted thought or spiritual apprehension is at peace."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Bridalwreath

In drifts of bloom like whitest snow
The bridalwreath is bending low
Beneath an azure sky.
It beckons, bows and bends and turns
Above the tulips and the ferns,
Like stately ladies curtseying
To every passer-by.

CHARLES J. BROWN.

The Work of the Critic

The highest and hardest work of the critic, says Swinburne, is "first to discover what is good, and then to discover how and in what way it is so." As a discoverer of the "how" and the "why" of excellence he is not so often successful as in the discernment of what is excellent. His task was really frequently that of an anthologist. In the elaborate, almost encyclopædic essays on the early dramatists he is carrying on the work of Charles Lamb. Like Lamb he rejects preconceived and arbitrary standards. He takes no interest in the problem of fitting the "man" into his "milieu" and never accounts for poetic excellence by examining the political and social conditions in which a writer lived. His point of view is not moral nor religious nor philosophical nor social. He is an impressionist in that having received impressions from "good work" judged for the work's sake, his aim is to convey to his reader something of his own enthusiasm. Beneath the verbosity and extravagance there is almost always sound judgment and fine taste. It takes an attentive reader to detect the qualifications introduced into eulogy, but the qualifications are there and often form the most illuminating part of the critique. . . .

When Swinburne writes of dramatists with whom he is not in entire sympathy he is more judicious than when he writes about his favorites. . . . His criticism of the old dramatists is limited to certain strictly esthetic topics. Source-studies, versetests, archivistic and antiquarian scholarship of all kinds; the structure of the stage, the history and organization of the dramatic companies, the problem of the relationship of playwright, patron, actor and publisher—these things interest him not at all. The problem of authorship does concern him, but he ridicules all "scientific" criteria for its determination, relying upon "instinct—that last resource and ultimate reason of all critics in every case and on every question." . . .

The old drama is the only subject that occupied Swinburne's attention as a critic. . . . His hope was to compose a sort of encyclopedia of appreciative essays on the entire company of dramatists from the emergence of Lyle to the closing of the theaters. If we include the posthumously published essays there is scarcely a playwright, even of fourth rank, to whom he did not devote a laudatory critique. As the years passed it came about that the lower the rank of the dramatist and consequently the more nearly complete a "discovery" by Swinburne himself, the more extravagant became the praise.—SAMUEL C. CHEW, in "Swinburne."

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Shrubbery Grown From Slips in Florida

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Daytona Beach, Fla.

MYRIADS of small, attractive bungalow homes have sprung up like so many mushrooms all over Florida in the past few years, and for the most part are occupied by newcomers to Florida. The majority of these people are real home-makers and want the outside of their home as attractive as the inside. On every hand they see beautiful flowering shrubs, which they soon learn by their common names of hibiscus, turk's caps, oleanders and crotons, and when they find out that many of the varieties like the turk's cap and hibiscus bloom 365 days a year, naturally they want some.

The average small home owner cannot afford to buy enough shrubs from a nursery for whole hedges, and unless they mention the fact to someone interested in flowers and shrubs, their yard is almost barren.

Of course, when one can buy shrubbery all rooted and ready to transplant it is fine, but this article is for the many folks who feel they cannot spare the money to do so. Shrubbery worth many dollars can be had in a remarkably short time if one but knows the right time to slip and root. Almost anyone will be glad to give cuttings if asked, as most of the common shrubs are so prolific in this semi-tropical and tropical state that they have to be trimmed frequently. Or if you hesitate to ask for cuttings and live in the city, you may find cuttings in many of the heaps along the streets that are waiting to be taken away in the city trash trucks.

Oleanders come in marvelous shades of reds, pinks, yellow and white, and there are single and double varieties. The first two weeks in June is the time to make your cuttings and root your oleanders. Hibiscus in the single and double varieties, which come in brilliant scarlets, soft reds, shades of rose and salmon, root the easiest in August. The Louis Phillippe rose, so common in Florida and a most prolific bloomer, often called the Florida rose and "Cracker" rose, roots readily from cuttings in August.

A Ready Bloomer

Turk's cap, or sleepy-eye hibiscus as it is often called, is another easily rooted shrub that gives out a shower of bright red blooms in Florida practically every day of the year. This shrub has a whole lot of advantages, as it can be kept trimmed in hedge form, trained into a vine with very little effort or left as a bushy bush. Then if it is nipped by frost, it gets busy immediately and puts out new leaves and blossoms in a few days, and if it is unfortunate enough to be frozen badly, if cut back it will immediately send out new shoots and in a few weeks he in bloom again. It roots very readily from cuttings, August and September being the most successful months.

The red and purple bougainvilleas, while generally considered vines can be made to grow into tree form by taking a strong straight limb, rooting it in August and after it starts to grow, keep off all side shoots and bind the little trunk till the foliage is well started in the top. These are rooted in August or early September.

Crotons root best if slipped in August, but they occasionally will root in July. Crotons come in so many beautiful colorings and odd shaped leaves, that no Florida yard should be without at least one of them.

Root Cuttings in Water

Poinsettias, Florida's gay Christmas flowers, are so easy to have, if one only knew it. Poinsettias are cut back after they finish blooming along the latter part of January or the first of February, and the cuttings are stuck in the ground immediately, or as soon as possible after cutting, and by November are all in the beginning of their bloom which grows larger and larger for two months. Poinsettias have a very pretty foliage when they are not in bloom. They give a lot of satisfaction for a very little bit of work on the grower's part.

All the cuttings should have the foliage pretty well trimmed off, and can be rooted in water or in the ground. One Floridian who is very successful in rooting shrubs for her friends and herself puts all her cuttings in the ground by the rain spouts on her house. Give your cuttings plenty of water and with a little ordinary care they will grow readily.

Another lady who felt she could not afford to buy enough single red hibiscus for a hedge she wanted, asked a neighbor for some cuttings of a single red hibiscus. On a cloudy morning she made her cuttings about 18 inches long, put them down four inches in the ground and about two feet apart. As she had anticipated, it began to rain shortly after her cuttings were in the ground. Of the 18 cuttings she put in, six months later the entire 18 were all in bloom. Three years later she has such a hedge it would be hard for anyone but a native Floridian to believe it had not been planted for many, many years.

Tulip Tree for Lawns and Gardens

DEEPLY interesting, characteristically beautiful throughout its entire life, is the tulip tree (Liriodendron tulipefara, Linn). Strangely, it is not yet accorded the appreciation it deserves as a decorative lawn and shade tree.

At a very early ago the saplings are smooth, straight and symmetrical, trim as the beech; the unique vernation is a delight to the nature lover; the new shoots, a curved petiole and leaf, are enveloped securely in the spring of the year in an almost transparent, flat baglike inclosure formed in each instance of two green leaves with palms together. Eventually the envelope bursts open along the edge seams, releasing the treasure within; a new leaf-stem unfurls and lifts the blade which has been folded so neatly over the midrib. At the base of the petiole stands another green bag, a smaller one, and as the leaf matures the bag palms shrivel and disappear, leaving a scar around the base of the leaf.

The sapling eventually grows to a towering height and holds aloft shiny cones to the winds and sun. The branches and stems retain the smooth rind of the sapling age, but the trunks become intricately furrowed, covered with a close thick bark that sets off the smooth texture of stems and branches.

The leaves are leathery, lustrously dark green throughout the summer, from four to six inches long and broad, with bases similar to those of the maple, the end diametrically opposite in shape, however, being in most cases shallowly notched inward at the midrib or chopped off square. In fall the rich green of the leaves turns to clear yellow and eventually they fall off.

While perhaps less beautiful at this season, the tree's unique interest really increases; the flower cones in the tallest heights of the tree give their winged seeds to whirling winds and the cones, or portions of them, remain long into the winter, shining white and clear against the dark bare branches.

The tulip tree blossoms in June; it is Indiana's state flower, and a lovely floral emblem it is. The blossoms resemble both the tulip and the water lily; the tree occasionally accepts the name "lily tree." The blossom is cup shaped, six-petaled; yellowish-green on the outside and lined with orange that blends to cream near the outer edges and to a suggestion of a green star at the base; creamy fringe-like stamens surround a stubby pistil, softening the aspect of the fully blown flower. The buds are oval, sharply pointed at the end. A bowl of tulip tree leaves, blossoms and buds is a marvelously rich and gorgeous picture, winsome indeed to the artistic eye.

The tulip tree is found in the woodlands from Canada to Louisiana; westward in Illinois, Arkansas and Mississippi, stately and beautiful in its natural habitat. Nurseries supply it and young saplings carefully removed from the woods transplant safely to lawn or garden.

Banks and Their Treatment

Grass slopes and banks are so usual in gardens that many people fail to realize that charming effects may be obtained by treating them in various other ways, which not only adds greatly to the beauty of the garden as a whole, but also saves a considerable amount of labor.

For instance, a fairly wide bank planted with Wichuriana and Hybrid Wichuriana roses is a wonderful sight. A veritable sea of bloom in the flowering season set in the glossy green foliage which is such a delightful feature of this class. Either one particular variety may be chosen for this purpose or roses of different colors may be used, such as Paul's Scarlet Climber followed by the rich yellow of blooms of Emily Gray, and the soft delicate pink of the fragrant Dr. van Fleet. This results in a glorious show of color.

Slopes, especially those situated under the shade of trees, may be planted either with St. Johns Wort of evergreen foliage and brilliant yellow flowers, or the hyacinth-blue of Periwinkle with equally good effect. Hardy ferns are also attractive when used to clothe a bank provided the soil is moist and rich.

Flowering shrubs are delightful on a wide slope or bank, especially when not only spring and summer flowering varieties are chosen, but also those which have decorative berries or foliage during the autumn months, and bulbs planted around the base of the stems give color during the early spring. And very charming are the small banks which often surround a tennis court, when planted with the hardier rock plants such as the deep blue Veronica Prostata, the gray-leaved white-flowered Cerastium, and others.

Flower Sellers of Capetown

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cape Town, S. Af.

One of the first sights to please the eye and gladden the heart of the visitor to Cape Town is that of the dusky-skinned flower sellers, who line the pavement in Adderley Street, the principal thoroughfare of the city. Heath and flowers of every hue, blending as they do with the bright color of women's frocks, make a picturesque sight, once seen never forgotten.

Certain varieties of wild flowers and heath, such as those known as Painted Ladies, Afrikanders, Woolly-bearded Proteas, etc., are protected. This means that they cannot be gathered for sale as can the more common kinds. Some farmers cultivate them on their own lands, however, and give special permits with them to the flower sellers.

Staking Herbaceous Perennials

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

The success of all herbaceous borders is largely dependent on the manner in which the tall-growing perennials are staked, and many amateur gardeners seem to find this a difficult task. Staking should give adequate support while interfering as little as possible with the plant's natural habit of growth. Therefore the unsightly but necessary stakes and twine should be as unobtrusive as possible.

Nothing is more unpleasing than the all too common method of tying plants into mop-headed bundles, and the use of too many stakes and an unnecessary amount of twine is another frequent mistake. Tall-growing plants should be staked and tied for the first time when they have made about a third of their growth, one or two subsequent ties being given as the season advances. Tarred twine, and strong, pointed stakes driven at least a foot into the ground should be used, but in the case of smaller plants such as Erigeron, carnations, etc., thin stakes and bast afford sufficient support.

It is advisable to drive the stake behind the plant, so that later on it will be hidden by the leaves, and the twine should be passed twice round the stake to prevent it slipping, and once round the plant. When tying in, the natural habit of growth should be constricted as little as possible. And when staking extra large clumps, it is sometimes necessary to use two or even three stakes, which should be set triangularly, and should always rather undertop than overtop fully matured plants.

Crevice Planting

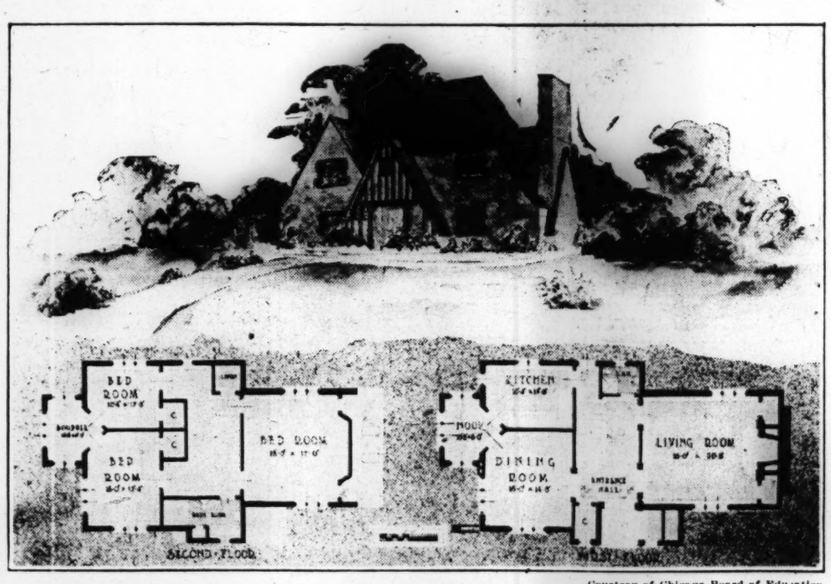
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Berlin

WHAT could be more inviting than this outdoor "living room"? The cottage furniture is placed above a sunken garden in whose center lies a formally shaped lily pool, its brink starred with bright carpeting flowers. Here is an example of a type of planting very popular in Germany, where the climate is so cool that only a tiny foothold of earth and moisture is necessary for luxurious growth of the tiny Alpine plants. A landscape architect builds a foundation of rocks, laid out in geometrical exactitude, and then proceeds to sow in every crevice and crack the tiny plants which soon overflow and carpet the rocks, breaking the formal lines and gemming the paths with color. To be most effective the gayly bordered pool must, as here, appear as a spot of sunshine in a clearing among the tall trees.

Another example of crevice planting appears in the second picture. From the border below the green is carried up to the higher level through the use of rock plants in the terrace and retaining wall. The ascending heights of the trees help to connect the two levels. An ornamental feature of this garden is the apple tree which bears its ruddy fruit above the phlox. Fruit trees in Germany are often used so, whether trained and pruned like vines and hedges or, as here, allowed to grow naturally among the gay borders of perennials.

Rhododendron, Day Lilies, Saxifrage, Pinks, Forget-Me-Nots and Alpine Foliage in Informal Crevice Planting About the Rim of a Formally Shaped Pool. Designed and Executed by L. Spath, Berlin.



Courtesy of Chicago Board of Education

Pupils in the Architectural Drawing Classes of the Chicago Public High Schools Competed in a City-Wide Contest, Thousands of Boys Participating. This is the Prize-Winning House Plan, Awarded First Place in Class A of the Architectural Contest. Emil Lattyak, Who Drew the Plan and Made the Drawing of the Six-Room House, Is a Senior at Tilden Technical High School.

Adorning That Wire Netting Fence

WIRE netting fences are often very useful and even necessary for certain purposes, from inclosing a tennis court to screening the yard where pets or fowl are kept. But it happens that many times the wire netting fence is not especially ornamental, and to make it so we offer this suggestion, which has been carried out successfully.

Trim the wire netting fence with trellis work. Simple or elaborate in design, it dresses up this kind of fence or screen, to make it most attractive. The laths may be run from the top and bottom railings of the fence (which are usually of wood), in any number of patterns, to panel the fence here and there, or to cover it entirely with lattice work.

Painting the trellis in some gay color adds to its decorative effect. Pale green, pale yellow, cream or white, or orange and black give a certain smartness, and gray, tan or brown and dark green are to be recommended if the fence is to blend quietly into the landscape. But whatever the color scheme, lattice work is a clever camouflage for a wire netting fence!

A BIT OF OLD GARDEN IN IRELAND

Bog Gardening for Damp Patches

By ALICE MARTINEAU

London

IF RIGHTLY planted, occasional damp patches in gardens or woodland can be made of great beauty. If such a space is small, there are lovely little plants that may be grown therein, such as the pink pimpernel (anagallis tenella), the grass of Parnassus in star-white loveliness, primula rosea, primula frondosa, and many a dainty thing that enjoys moisture. A bog garden planted with well-chosen plants, such as primulas, senecios, lobelias and others, can be gay and colorful for months, while a garden of Japanese iris, made out of a persistent swamp, a picture to dream of.

For the iris garden cut wide ditches and waterways to form a network in a swamp, piling into banks and islands the soil thus excavated. Then across the waterways so made throw small bridges à la Japonais. The iris are massed in separate colors on the banks and islands. Round one corner appear hundreds of flowers of crystal white, faintly edged with blue, and beyond another iris massed with the eye of an artist, the great wide flower-faces of enchanting loveliness in an enthralling combination of red-purple, velvety blue, snow-white, pink and lavender-gray. If, however, the land on which it is proposed to plant them requires aërating, namely, exposure to air and sun, to counteract the sourness, why then plant them in good sweet soil in rows as in a nursery, in March or April, while you are making your "garden" ready. By the following March you will have them increased threefold, as long as there is no lime in the soil.

If the wet patch is large, a lovely garden may be made by using tall growing shrubs and plants. The swamp azalea, the bog-myrtle, scented emblem of the "Campbells," the dogwood with scarlet translucent berries (Viburnum opulus), Lysimachia, a bush with yellow flowers, wild in English ditches; Lythrum Salicarca or ongata make a gorgeous mass of pink flame in September, and those who have never seen bergamot (Monarda) grown in rich wet soil have no idea of the height and majesty it can attain, while scarlet lychnis calcedonica is of the same sort.

The lobelias are also lovers of wet places, not only the cardinal flower, but the light blue L. syphilitica, and the many English hybrids of purple and crimson, which can be grown from seed. Many of the robust starworts and heleniums are happy in this garden, wild spireas and astilbes revel in it, one of the most beautiful being S. venosa, six feet high, and of a rare pink. Primula japonica (red) should be followed by Florindæ, primrose-colored and very tall, and odd corners may be filled in with ferns and the delicious sky-blue mertensia and the white trillium, and should there be a gravelly spot (and, if not, make it) plant thereon a host of snakeshead fritillary, whose nodding spotted bells of white or purple are indeed a joy.

The crowning glory of any bog garden should be the Lillium giganteum, 10 feet high, with huge white trumpets that scent the air, and shining leaf of great size. Lilium pardilinum is another lily (orange) for this garden, and is superb, rising from a carpeting of mimulus, ranunculus in many sorts, and calthas, double and single, must close my list, which is not nearly exhausted, even though my space may be.

For Late Summer Flowering

London

There are several groups of hybrid gladioli which are so delightful that they should be cultivated in every garden where late summer and early autumn flowers are appreciated.

The primulinus hybrids, for instance, African gladioli of delicate colors which bloom from July to October, are so dainty-in habit, and the light graceful flowers are produced on such wiry stems, that they are unequaled for room decoration. The corms are not large but usually two or three flower stems are thrown from each. Alice Tiplady, a soft orange shaded apricot, maiden's blush, a popular and delicate pink, orange brilliant, scarletta, a beautiful scarlet on long graceful stems, and souvenir, a pure canary yellow, are a few outstanding varieties.

The Nanus hybrids are also early-flowering, and most suitable for cutting; being hardy they can be planted in November for July and August flowering. Three good varieties are Ackermanii, salmon flaked with carmine, the bride (Colvilli Alba) pure white and crimson queen, orange scarlet flaked with violet.

Particularly decorative for the back of a herbaceous border are the Childsii hybrids, the strongest and most vigorous of all gladioli. Growing to a height of four to five feet they give a fine display of color. They branch freely and the flowers are enormous—about six to eight inches across, and each stem generally throws several spikes of bloom.

A sunny, well-drained position should be chosen for these gladoli, and a handful of sand placed under each corm, also a dusting of bonemeal added to the soil is beneficial.

Agapanthus for Outdoor Tub or Box

A decorative plant adaptable to spacious tub or box planting for outdoor use in summer is often wanted. The agapanthus is one of the best summer-blooming plants for such a need. For that "something different" call it answers nobly, for its merits do not seem to be widely known. Even in large collections it is not often seen.

The agapanthus is sometimes mistaken for a tuberous plant, but such is not the case. It has thick, fleshy roots with a semituberous look about them. An old plant will develop thick and spreading roots that persist in heaving themselves above the soil, giving its keeper the impression that a larger container is needed. While a plant of this development will need a large tub or box to accommodate it, for the sake of appearance, the protruding roots need not be a source of concern.

The stems are clothed with a great profusion of rubbery, swordlike green leaves closely resembling those of the amaryllis. The plant is an evergreen and, unlike the amaryllis, does not seem to require rest. It might, then, be called an ever-grower. It blooms in June or July, throwing up a flower stalk as high as three or four feet, topped with a great cluster-head of small individual lilylike florets. The effect is pleasant to see as each tiny lily is held out prominently from the center of the cluster by its own slender stem. In color the flowers are pale blue striped with white.

If given a soil rather heavy with loam, plenty of water, and not a great deal of heat or sunshine, the agapanthus will demand little else in the way of care, although liberal applications of fertilizer as the flower season approaches aid in the production of the most and finest flowers of which the plant is capable.

Texas Bluebonnets

One of the loveliest of state flowers is the wild bluebonnet, adopted by the State Legislature in 1901 as the official flower of Texas. Added to the attraction of the quaint bonnet-like form and the charming clear deep cerulean blue is its distinctive odor; its entrancing fragrance and the spectacular appearance of great fields of its blue make the choice as a state flower a happy one. The color and form of the blossoms is the delight of artists, not only of Texas but many other states as well. It is ever an interesting art subject.

The botanical name is Lupinuc Texensis (Hook). It is usually called "bluebonnet" though sometimes "buffalo clover." There are many fanciful legends about it. It grows most profusely in central Texas and is specially exuberant in a rainy season.

The seeds of the Texas bluebonnet resemble small gravel stones about ⅛-inch in diameter, grayish in color. It is stated that planted in the latitude of New York they will grow and blossom, perhaps not as profusely as in its native state, but with a satisfying display. A few rare blossoms would, anyway, provoke more enthusiasm and admiration than a turgic crop.

Some Less Known Perennials

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THERE are many delightful perennials which seem to be comparatively little known, and to be able to add these plants to the herbaceous border and to give some away to friends and neighbors is one of the greatest joys of gardening. It may be done, too, quite inexpensively by sowing seed in June, either in a cold frame, or in a prepared bed in the open ground.

Blue flowers seem to be universally beloved, and perennials of this shade are always particularly welcome for the herbaceous border.

The perennial Scabious (the pincushion flower) variety Caucasica therefore should be introduced without delay, so delightful are its delicate lavender-blue flowers which are produced in June, and which grow to a height of two or three feet.

Another delightful subject especially useful for the front of borders is the cultivated flax (Linum Perenne, and Narbonense) with its dainty blue flowers, graceful habit of growth, and long season of bloom.

July and August is well known to be rather a betwixt and between season in the herbaceous border so that the hyacinth blue Cantananche (Blue Succory) and the rich blue perennial Penstemons which flower at that time of year, prove to be very valuable additions.

The small yellow Welsh poppy (Meconopsis Cambrica) is a plant giving a very welcome color contrast to a border where blue flowers preponderate, and which makes special appeal to all who admire the perfect shape and form of the poppy family.

Later Iris Bloom

Irises, so indispensable for their display during May, become a problem later in the summer, when their effective foliage begins to lose its freshness. For this period the ever-useful summer-flowering bulbs may be depended upon to add interest to the iris clumps throughout the garden. In the gladiolus, tigridia, and tritonia (montbretia) we have three summer bulbs similar in foliage to the iris, and if they are planted generously, both in and around the clumps they will provide a screen for the drying foliage, as well as gay flowers from July until frost. The tritonia, planted in early April, will produce its graceful wands of orange flowers in midsummer and early autumn. Tigridia bulbs, set out in the spring will show their gorgeous colors in August. The gladiolus is the most useful and easily grown of the three, because of the great variety of colors and for the fact that it may be planted at intervals from April until late June, giving a succession of bloom from July until frost. For this use, the primulinus types are best.

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ANTIQUES · AND · INTERIOR · DECORATION

Grace and Gayety in Candle Lighting

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

MANY of the ultra-modern methods of interior lighting are pleasing, some of them are decidedly charming. In them we are quite certain to find novelty, which is welcomed for itself by many people. The electric bulb, placed with ease wherever the designer wishes, allows freedom to his whims, though they be fantastic.

Unlike early candles and the later oil lamps, air space and fuel reservoirs are no longer handicaps to his planning. His fancy may be to have a light in the base of an inkstand, or beneath the floor, or shielded by ground glass which is let into the walls or the ceiling. These and many more devices for general illumination have been shown in recent displays in shops and galleries.

Table lamps and wall fixtures in the same class exude vivacity with endlessly varied applications of curves and angles, in lines and surfaces. Quite the most desired by people of less advanced tastes but of aesthetic discrimination are objets d'art as lamp bases. In these a rare vase, an antique European or Oriental carving, or a pottery figurine, supports both the bulbs and the shade and takes from the lights a richly effective lighting of itself.

In Days of Wax and Tallow

Abundant as are the attractions of these modern modes, most people appear to desire arrangements in more conservative tastes. They prefer to turn to the past for their models, rather than to choose from these patterns and plans that are attempting to set the fashions for the future.

A dozen decades back, even ten, fine homes in some countries were still using candles, placed in fixtures of greater or less elaboration, and of little or much artistic worth. These were adapted to one of three manners of use. The most simple of these were single candlesticks, made to stand on a table. From these developed easily the branched type, or candelabra, at first of elementary form and later employing the full range of ornament at the command of the designer.

One example of this art is seen in the lower right-hand section of the illustration here. It is of French origin, carries three candles without the central spire of cut glass, or two when this is used. On the black marble plinth rests a base of marble in old ivory color. This supports a vase-like form of deep blue glass, which carries a single socket. Two others spring from the base, all being gayly dressed with glistening cut glass that swings as pendants or hangs in loops. This is one of a pair that are decorative indeed in their brilliance and their contrasting colors of black, old ivory, rich blue, gilded bronze and glistening crystals. Used on a dinner table with a chandelier of similar character hanging high between them, what a dominating element their group must have been!

Wall fixtures and such as were suspended from the ceiling are the two other methods that came to complete the possibly practical ways in which wax or tallow could be employed for illumination. The first of these, sconces, are not shown here, though their forms are embellished quite as much as those of chandeliers that hang from the ceiling.

Once Rubbish—Now Precious

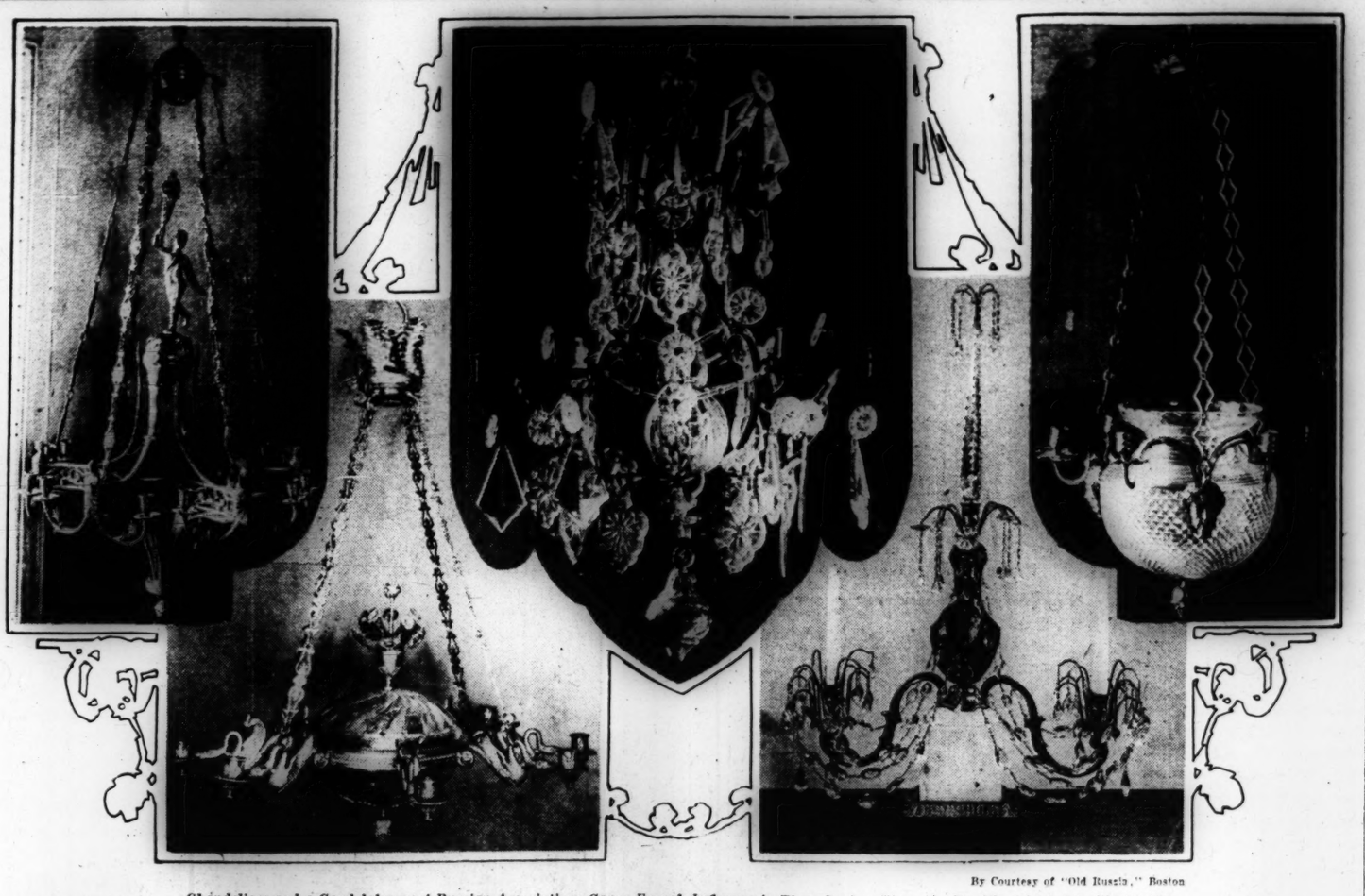
Not until somewhat recently have the sort of decorative forms of which we are writing been found of fresh commercial value. In the many scores of years that they have been "out of style," thousands must have been scrapped. Those that have survived have been found most easily in Europe, and in the country that has, in some portions, changed little in its domestic interiors during the last century.

It is from Russia that all of those we picture here came, although it is apparent that the two left-hand chandeliers are French Empire in style. They carry a sense of lightness in outline and of refinement in detail that we instinctively associate with the product of France.

Had they been done in Russia one would expect to see liberties taken with the accepted stock-in-trade details of Napoleonic circles. Here they are employed with precision and skill. In one, the swan, the palmette, the lyre, the torch, supply the principal elements. In the other the torch, the human bust, Greco-Roman ornament on flat surfaces, are equally of the Empire manner.

At the center, the large chandelier seems more like what one might expect as a Slavic product. Its abundance of glass and absence of striking framing offer a contrast to the two at its left. The rosettes, the prisms, the modeled and cut pendants, the globular central forms, appear quite sufficiently abundant in this black-and-white. Even without the completing candles and in daylight, the effects of the many-colored reflections are attractive and luminous.

With schemes of furnishing based on late eighteenth century styles, or those of the early 1800's, lighting fixtures such as these seem harmonious, adding an impression of completeness that is the aim of every well-conceived attempt. Adaptability to electric fittings that resemble candles permits use of these old patterns with a result that makes them more striking, possibly, than when they were first used.



By Courtesy of "Old Russia," Boston

Chandeliers and a Candelabrum of Russian Associations Carry French Influence in Their Design. They Are Readily Adapted to Electricity and Harmonize Acceptably With Late Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Century Furnishings

The Caledonian Market Medley

ANTIQUING abroad this summer? Then your collecting adventures in London must surely include a visit to the Caledonian. Let's go today, in fancy. We'll say it is 10 o'clock of a Friday morning. You have breakfasted in true English fashion and your hapless herring has paid its tribute to the occasion and lies, a maze of bones, upon your plate. If we hurry we can just catch the No. 14 bus at Hyde Park Corner.

A glorious market day this! We can almost see the sun through the haze, and actually there is a patch of blue over Green Park. We'll sit on top; of course, although the air is nippy. Piccadilly is deserted. In New York or Paris the morning begins in the morning; with Londoners, not until afternoon. Shaftesbury Avenue looks sleepily up at us, as though loath to be disturbed in pleasant dreams. But as we get over to Tottenham Court Road the people have already finished half their day's work, and women are hurrying with string bags and prams emptied of crowing infants, toward the market.

We get off at Market Road and involuntarily our pace quickens. Who knows what lovely thing may be waiting while we loiter beside the street venders? Now, the 75 acres of open market is before us, a lofty clock tower in its center, a tavern at each of its four corners. Some know it only as the Metropolitan Cattle Market, built in 1855 to take the place of the outgrown Smithfield Market. Here on other days of the week, the farmers drive in their cattle to sell; but Fridays (and of late, Tuesdays), is the peddler's day. For a sum varying from one-half crown to five shillings he may display on the cobble stones whatever he may have to sell, from a needle to a sheet anchor; from a skeleton to a pair of silhouettes.

We'll go up the first aisle and down the second and do the thing systematically. It's worth it, for the best things are often found in the most unlikely spots. Here's a peddler who looks for all the world like an archbishop in disguise, and you get a distinct shock when he calls out merrily,

"'Ere you are! any proice you loike! Taike your choice!" pointing the while to a motley collection of old boots, rusty files and nuts and broken electric light bulbs. We pass hurriedly on to the next vender, a neat little woman whose baby is happily ensconced in an old coal scuttle at her side. Her offering to the public is a heap of cast-off clothing. We hurry on, but others there are who find here much that is intriguing. As we pass, a garrulous and corpulent charwoman has retrieved from the depths a tiny pair of pink satin slippers, and we hear the joy of anticipation in her wheedling voice.

"Let me 'ave 'em fer a tanner, there's a dearie!"

Looking back to see if she gains her heart's desire, you stumble over a heap of books tumbled helter-skelter on the ground. A curly-headed boy grins at us in friendly fashion.

"Taike 'em 'ome with ye, laidy; tuppence a time."

In utter consternation you gather up three volumes of Shakespeare printed in 1821 and bound in tree calf.

"But—but—not these!" you stammer. The book dealer mistakes your meaning.

"Let you 'ave them three fer fourpence. They cost me a bob, and that's straight."

And as you hesitate in unbelieving surprise at your find, he once more misunderstands and whispers: "'Ere you are. Thruppence the lot."

Other treasures, cheek by jowl with volumes of a lesser breed, shine out at you from the forlorn heap; bulky books in Latin and Greek; Thucidides, Homer and Theocritus; Hood's poems, Vol. No. 2, in green morocco, rubbing corners with a low-born and forgotten best seller. We tear ourselves away lest, in our enthusiasm, we acquire too much, and be forced to hire a wheelbarrow and so return ignominiously to Chelsea.

We pass with high disdain some prosperous merchants with a glittering galaxy of new silver plate spread out to lure the unwary, and come to a lowly body sitting cross-legged upon the ground beside his stock-in-trade, a collection of glass buttons, only slightly chipped! The next peddler is trying to sell two worn-out puppets such as a ventriloquist uses, and the next, pieces of Oriental rugs, saved from some fire, and prudently cut down. Before the next man, on a piece of Genoese velvet, a little collection of really lovely things is laid. I finger a Japanese sword guard and suddenly an Oxford voice, (I'm sure of it) says quietly,

"You are interested in Tsuba? I have some really fine old shakudo and shibuichi I would like to have you see. These of course are only good imitations."

The Oxford voice comes from the peddler in the old green coat and battered Homburg, and from him I learn, before I pass on, more about sword furniture than a week's study has given me.

Now we are far up near the clock tower and you, having acquired a pair of old mahogany (pronounced "meyogony") bed-posts for 32s., are led to No. 12 where Pickford has a forwarding agency. We stop only long enough to have the posts weighed and pay our 1s. 6d. and then back we go, this time to stop before a lot so heterogeneous that I am tempted to make a partial list of it:

1 broken automobile wheel.
1 bin full of Scotch bagpipes, 2s. 6d. each, complete with ivory fittings.
Dozens of pairs of boots.
A Heppelwhite swung wicker and "meyogony" cradle.
3 saucepans with the bottoms burned out.
1 teapot lid.
1 dusty old blue glass and pewter Bristol bottle.
A tray of English memorial rings.
A picture of Lloyd George done in wool.
1 Mah Jongg set, 3s. 6d., "The saime as played by the Prince of Wailes."
1 donkey with a tremendous tummy and wistful eye.
Some glass Indian arrow heads and a pair of spectacles which a gentleman with a gunny sack over his shoulder is calmly trying on.

From such democratic heap you cull a perfect old Coalport plate, the exact replica of that luckless one from your dozen which was broken last winter. You had thought it could never be replaced, yet here it is for half a crown! From another such stall, I get a piece of ecclesiastical embroidery for 10 shillings, the equal of any I have seen elsewhere for 7 guineas.

But now we come upon the vender of hot chestnuts, hemmed in, on this chilly day, by a little warmth—seeking a crowd. No sooner have our questing noses caught the delectable fragrance of the roasting chestnuts than we are reminded of the lunch hour long since passed, and regretfully we turn our faces toward the West End, conscious for the first time of our uncouth bundles clad in ignoble newspaper.

Seven days we must wait before Friday comes again, but one of the peddlers has told us that he will bring a wheel-back Windsor chair for our inspection, and another, the remaining volume of Hood's poems, for which we have already paid him; and I have no doubt that he will. They are an honest lot for the most part, or so I have found them.

But it is not the bargains (which, given a little discretion one can almost always find) that give to the Peddler's Market its deep and abiding charm. It is rather the opportunity it affords for the study of one's fellows.

We take one last look about us, and the gifted Mr. E. V. Lucas's comment comes to mind:

"London in the twentieth century, when put to it, can reproduce the eighteenth with amazing fidelity. Where, if anywhere in London, is to be seen the best approximation to a Hogarthian scene? The answer is: the Caledonian Market on a Friday."

F. H. AND F. C.

London Happenings

By "COLLECTOR"

THE modern vogue for walnut furniture of the Queen Anne period, to which I called attention a few weeks ago, has provided a new sensation of the salesroom.

A Queen Anne suite, consisting of six chairs and a settee, covered with floral tapestries from the old Bradshaw factory at Fulham, London, has just changed hands at Christie's for the astonishing sum of 8,000 guineas or approximately $42,000.

The suite was part of the ancestral property of Lord Brownlow and was sent to the auction room from his home at Belton near Grantham, Lincolnshire, where it had been kept ever since it was made.

This is the record price ever paid for a suite of this kind although the actual figure was eclipsed last year when, as I have already mentioned, a mirror, table and two tall candelabra belonging to the Earl of Howe realized between them the great sum of 10,100 guineas. The price brought at the Brownlow sale came as a surprise to nearly everyone present.

I understand that the professional collector who made the winning bid had attended the sale prepared to bid at most 5000 guineas.

One of the best-known London dealers in this type of period furniture states that the reason for the high prices is fivefold. Genuine Queen Anne furniture, he states, is very rare, very fashionable at the present time among collectors and possesses the combined qualities of beauty, quietness and simplicity. Above all, however, it is very fashionable. He adds that this type of eighteenth century furniture is now sought by connoisseurs all over the world. Particularly in the United States collectors eagerly watch for any important pedigreed Queen Anne piece that comes into the market and will have it at any price. I doubt, by the way, if the Brownlow suite would have brought even 5 per cent of 8000 guineas before the war.

Nantgarw China Highly Esteemed

A prominent Mayfair dealer in old English china informs me that properly marked examples of the best periods of Nantgarw (pronounced Nantgaryu) and Swansea are growing scarcer than ever and are much in demand particularly by well-to-do American collectors.

I understand that even part of a dinner or dessert service of either of these beautiful varieties of old English porcelain, which were generally painted with flowers and fruit, now often realizes several hundreds of pounds sterling.

Genuine Nantgarw, like Swansea, was made in Wales in the early nineteenth century. Its many admirers declare that it possesses the curious quality of being translucent—never opaque—however thick the piece.

The shadows of Nantgarw specimens standing together are consequently never black, but of a softtoned gray, thus giving even one piece, it is claimed, a peculiar charm found in no other porcelain.

The name of William Billingsley, the famous but somewhat shiftless flower painter of the renowned Derby china factory, is inevitably associated with both Swansea and Nantgarw.

Charmingly painted roses, with the high lights "wiped" and roses painted as if viewed from behind, are both characteristic Billingsley touches.

Ship Models, the Nef, the "Essay"

Picturesque old ship models of foreign silver, or of wood, bone, ivory or other material, are growing in popularity among collectors not only for their historical interest but because of their decorative value in the home.

An unusually interesting example, which was recently offered for sale in Bond Street, was a model of a full-rigged 100-gun ship-of-the-line, made by Napoleonic prisoners of war, in England, from little pieces of bone. The prisoners obtained the bones from their scanty rations, carving, modeling, fitting and joining the entire work aided only by their clasp knives.

This ship, for which the sum of 600 guineas was asked, belonged to an English coast guard whose grandfather acquired it from one of the actual prisoners.

It had been cherished by the family and handed down from one generation to another until the present high prices paid for such things induced the owner to part with his treasure.

The original ship's model or miniature ship, I may mention, was the silver "nef," as it was called, of medieval times which was employed to hold the personal articles used by the noble at his banquet—namely, the spoon, knife, napkin and last, but by no means least, the essay.

I might explain that the essay in this case was not a manuscript, but a piece of horn from a narwhal or sea unicorn. It was supposed to possess the strange quality of detecting the presence of poison in the cup, by becoming agitated when plunged in a poisoned drink, the butler's duty being to "essay" the drink before presenting it to his lord. These "nefs" are frequently mentioned in ancient wills and inventories but no English example, I believe, is known to have survived.

"The Compleat Nurserie"

This is the seventh of a series of articles on practical interior decoration, intended for the home maker who desires to use most effectively the things and the means which are available to her.

By MILDRED CHAMBERLAIN

IT ALWAYS has seemed to me that a nursery should be a pleasant place, to which it is no hardship to be sent when occasion demands it.

It should not be a place for the cast-off furnishings of the rest of the house, but should take into consideration the size and the thought life of the little child.

Since even a child's room has a floor, walls, furniture, rugs, curtains and accessories, these might be discussed in this order.

Any material which lends itself to ready cleansing is desirable for the floors and for the walls of such rooms. Carpeted floors and slippery waxed floors would be better if supplanted by linoleum.

Linoleum is no longer a matter of contrasting checked patterns which we associate with kitchens and baths. It is to be found in plain jaspe surfaces and in unobtrusive interesting tile designs "close" in color, or in monotones. It is wide and it is cemented in place making a thoroughly flat surface. This material is perfect for use in such rooms as the nursery.

For the treatment of walls, there is nothing better than canvas and paint. If an unobtrusive pattern be desired, there are glazed fabrics such as Sanitas, and there are even washable papers, which come from Germany.

Choose Wall Papers Carefully

Unfortunately, many of the so-called nursery papers are restless patterns which make extremely poor backgrounds for pictures. Rather forego the papers, so misguidedly designed for the young, and try to develop their artistic appreciation through a changing cycle of worthwhile pictures, hung low enough for them to see and to place loving finger marks upon.

At times, their personal selections are misleading to their elders, and it ight be well to seek the reasons for their selections. One mother told of her little son's choice of a beautiful bluebird paper for his room. She felt less enraptured when later she found arrow-marks in the head of each bird.

If possible, furniture should be scaled down in size to fit the small occupants. If pieces must be used from other rooms, it can be unified by a gay coat of enamel. Furniture for children never should be elaborate in design. Chairs of the Windsor type are ornate enough.

Old bookcases may be enameled with bright contrasting interiors and used as repositories for toys. The clothes closet should also consider the size of the children using it. Poles running the width of it should be placed shoulder high. Upon these are hung whimsically painted coat hangers. Low shelves above such poles can be used for rows of hats. Low poles and low shelves thus assist a child in putting his things in their proper place and should help to establish orderly habits.

The floors should be relieved by colorful rugs. Practical rugs for this purpose are the washable rag sort, modernistic fiber, and gay, imperishable, Navajo Indian ones. Color tests with children have shown that they like stronger colors when they are very young. As they grow older they like them less strong. They do not show particular interest in yellows.

Change Pictures as Children Grow

Among curtain materials there are amusing printed linens and glazed chintzes which tell stories. These patterns seem less objectionable on certain fabrics then when repeating themselves ad infinitum over wall paper. Among the most attractive of these prints are the cries of London, rustic scenes and the sport patterns of certain of the toiles de Jouy.

The thought of what one can do to help a child's unfoldment, through the medium of pictures alone, is almost overwhelming. When a child is very young, he likes everything which pictures his own little emotions, and his relation to his father and to his mother. The technique must be very broad and the details very simple. Furthermore, since he is small, he cannot enjoy these pictures of his if they hang higher than the standing level of his eye. Of course, this height will increase as he grows taller.

A little later, pictures dealing with juvenile stories and with boys and girls in other lands will interest him. From the extremely juvenile stage, in which Mother Goose and fairy tale pictures are appreciated, he passes into one in which pictures of adventure, ships and the like, thrill him. He will have left the nursery before idealistic themes mean much to him.

Blackboard and Plaything Space

Perhaps the most important accessories a nursery can contain are a blackboard, and well-supported screens made of beaverboard or celotex upon which pictures may be pinned. Thus children may contrive their own decorations, cutting them out and arranging them in borders and in poster patterns. The paper cuttings may be kept in paper envelopes or folders.

It is never well to have too many things out at once in a child's room, consequently such aids to orderliness as well-designed clothes presses, shelves for toys, furniture with convenient pigeonholes and cubboard space, and envelopes for clippings, will lessen a sense of confusion in the thoughts of the child, and in the visitor to the nursery.

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WANAMAKER'S—FOURTH GALLERY, NEW BUILDING
John Wanamaker New York
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET

UTILITIES AND RAILS LEAD IN UNEVEN MARKET

Several New Highs Made by Carrier and Power Issues —Motors Are Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market ran into considerable week-end liquidation and closed irregular after a quiet half-day session, today, although the reduction of $232,000,000 in brokers' loans caused a moderate upturn throughout the list in the first hour. Operations were curtailed by the fact that many traders, driven from town by the hot weather, extended the Memorial Day holiday over the week-end.

The rails were again well bought, as an increasing number of traders turned bullish on this section of the list on the theory that the O'Fallon decision appearing in a falling market had not been discounted. The utilities encountered some profit taking on yesterday's sharp advance, but turned sharply upward again before the close. Radio and the motors, however, were heavy.

Although yesterday's 6 per cent call loan rate carried over the week-end, fears that the return of the month-end interest and dividend checks to the banks for collection next week may send the rate sharply higher promoted selling. Also, the response to the record-breaking weekly decline in brokers' loans was regarded as rather disappointing, and inspired short selling.

There was little in the day's news to influence the market, save reports from Paris that practically all points of dissention had been cleared up at the reparations conference, and an agreement was regarded as assured. This strengthened the copper shares, but failed to help the motors, as the recent declines are understood to have caused considerable canceling of domestic orders.

In the rails, Atchison again reached a new peak, up 2¾ points to 226¾, and Norfolk & Western mounted more than 2 points to new high ground. New Haven sold up nearly 2 points to 168¼, the highest in 16 years. New York Central, Chesapeake & Ohio and Nickel Plate mounted 3 points each.

In the utilities, American Water Works dropped 4 points, but soon regained its loss, and North American overcome early heaviness to climb nearly 3 points to a new peak. Federal Light & Traction jumped 5 points, duplicating its previous top.

Such issues as General Electric, Curtiss-Aero, Greene Cananea, Columbian Carbon, Union Carbide, F. G. Shattuck and Western Union mounted from 3 to nearly 4 points. Radio, however, dropped 3 points to 81, a new low for the movement, and General Motors, Packard and Auburn Auto lost from 1 to 2 points. Chrysler rallied nearly 3 points in the first hour, but lost most of its gain later. Air Reduction dropped 2½ points.

Total sales approximated but 1,400,000 shares.

Convertibles and some of the German obligations led the trading in today's short session of the bond market. Advances were the rule for the share privilege issues, while the German Central Agricultural Bank bonds, strong yesterday, continued to move upward, although the advance in the early transactions was smaller than on Friday.

Atchison convertible 4½s and Missouri Pacific 5½ per cent stock option securities were in new high ground, each up a point. New Haven convertible 4½s also found good support at better prices.

In the remainder of the list, which held fairly steady on easier time money and a realization of tension over the credit situation, cement company bonds stood out. International Cement 5s improved more than a point, while North American Cement 6½s picked up a point and a half.

Utah Power & Light 5s displayed weakness in the utility division, sinking nearly 4 points to a new low for the year.

Standard Investment issues were mixed. Northern Pacific 6s suffered a setback of a point and Baltimore and Ohio 4s, Toledo and Cincinnati division, yielded 1½.

MARKET OPINIONS

Gurnett & Co., Boston: It is doubtful if the market makes much headway on the upside until after the financial requirements of mid-June have been taken care of, but it is probable that on all periods of weakness in the meantime there will be excellent buying in selected stocks.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: We favor the conservative purchase of public utilities and railroads.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: The technical position of the market has obviously been greatly improved. We look for irregularity and possibly some further reaction but no protracted decline from the current level.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: It is probably safe to say that for a year past there has been little real investment buying. Few have bought stocks because they wished to become permanent owners. Much the greater part of the buying has been with the idea of presently passing on purchases at higher figures. This element is, of course, always present to a greater or less degree and is an essential part of any market, but when it becomes overwhelmingly predominant, it builds up a weak situation. This has been largely corrected. The buying power at and below this level will be of a somewhat better character. There will, it is to be hoped, be more of a tendency to study individual situations, and less to draw exclusively on one's imagination. The next month, with its large subscription payments, is apt to be rather critical. If this can be safely weathered, it seems reasonable to suppose that the worst of the credit strain will have been passed.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: The selling of recent weeks has brought some industrial issues to levels where they appear rather attractive. Nevertheless, we are of the opinion that rails are much cheaper as a group, and would use reactions to purchase them.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: We continue to feel that the utility and rail groups will prove to be the most reasonable way to take advantage of the constructive side of the market by continuing to switch from industrials excepting those whose special consideration also warrant immediate market sponsorship.

COCA-COLA INTERNATIONAL

Coca-Cola International Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, net of $2,642,722 after expenses, equivalent to $11.84 a share on 228,857 no-par shares outstanding at end of year compared with $2,393,621 or $10.10 a share on 236,908 shares in 1927. Net for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1928, was $685,405 after expenses, equal to $2.99 a share on 228,857 shares outstanding at end of the period, compared with $692,784 or $3.01 a share on 229,572 shares in the preceding quarter and $591,398 or $2.49 a share on 236,908 shares in fourth quarter of previous year.

BUTTERICK CO. EARNINGS

Butterick Co. for the quarter ended March 31, 1929, reports net of $136,574 after depreciation, taxes and interest, equivalent to 65 cents a share on 210,864 no-par shares, compared with $225,145 or $1.07 a share on 210,785 shares outstanding in the first quarter of 1928.

BOSTON FIVE CENTS SAVINGS

Boston Five Cents Savings Bank will open a branch office in West Roxbury today at 1906 Center Street at the corner of Park Street. This will be the first branch to be established by the 75-year-old savings bank.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

Prev. 1928 High	Prev. 1928 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	June 1	May 31
104⅞	27	..	Adv-Ru	3300	32	31		31	30
19	40⅜	..	Adv-Ru pf ..	1600	49	48⅝		48⅝	44⅝
96	86	5	Adams pf	400	86	86		86	..
4⅞	2	..	Ahumaad	1400	2⅝	2		2⅝	2
11⅞	4⅛	..	Ajax Rub	1200	4⅞	4⅝		4⅝	4⅝
133	95⅛	2	Air Reduc ..	2000	127⅝	125⅝		125⅝	127⅛
48⅞	27¾	2t	Airway	400	46¾	46¾		46¾	47⅛
16¾	4⅝	..	Alaska Jun ..	1600	5¾	4⅝		4⅝	5
25	12	..	Alb P W P ..	500	14	12¾		14	12
306⅝	241	6	Allied Ch	1000	281½	277		281½	275
212	166	7	Allis-Chal ..	300	182½	180¾		182½	182
42⅝	23½	..	Amerada	500	25	25		25	25½
57⅝	27⅝	..	Alleghany ..	12400	33¾	32¾		33¼	30⅞
105½	99⅛	5½	Alleghny pf ..	500	100¾	100½		100⅝	100⅛
23⅝	19⅛	..	Am Ag Ch	200	19⅝	19⅝		19⅝	19⅛
73⅜	40⅝	..	Am Ag C pf ..	100	41¾	41		41	41⅞
100½	100⅜	5½	Allegh ret ..	400	100¾	100¾		100⅝	100⅝
134¼	110	2t	Am Bk Note ..	100	116	116		116	116
20⅝	15	..	Am Beet S ..	100	16¾	16¾		16¾	17
7½	3¼	..	Allegh rts ..	15900	3¾	3⅜		3⅜	3⅜
53¾	40¾	..	Am Bosch	800	52⅞	52		52	52
62	45	1.60t	Am Brake	100	51½	51½		51½	51½
33⅜	15⅝	..	Am Br Boy ..	15600	34⅜	32⅞		33⅝	33⅛
55	43½	1.60t	Am Alcohol ..	800	47½	46⅝		46⅝	46⅝
153⅛	107⅝	4	Am Can	26100	136⅝	134		135⅝	134⅛
120	116	7	Am Car pf	100	117¾	117¾		117¾	..
42	24½	1	Am Haw SS ..	1300	26⅞	26⅛		26½	26½
59⅝	46⅜	2	Am Chicle	1100	55⅛	54⅛		55½	53⅜
47⅜	23⅜	2	Am En Tl	600	28⅝	27½		28⅝	27⅞
135⅞	73¼	..	Am&FPw	25200	107¾	103⅝		107¾	103⅝
108½	104½	7	Am&FP 7% ..	400	106¾	106		106	106
106	88	..	Am&FP 2pf ..	200	90	89¾		90	88⅝
39½	26⅞	..	Am Hide pf ..	200	40⅞	40⅝		40⅞	40⅝
46	38	3	Am Ice	500	41⅞	41¼		41⅞	41⅞
76½	52½	2	Am Int Crp ..	2400	56⅝	55¼		56⅛	55⅝
81⅞	53⅝	..	Am La Fr	100	58⅜	58⅜		58⅜	58⅜
62⅝	40⅜	1½	Am Rdt sa ...	10400	44⅝	42⅝		43⅝	42⅞
27⅜	20⅜	..	Am Rdt rts ..	63700	1⅞	1⅝		1⅞	1⅞
123	102⅝	8	Am Loco	2100	114	113		114	111
81⅞	60	3	Am Metals ..	4100	65½	64⅝		65⅜	64⅛
84⅜	59⅝	5	Am P&Lt sta.	200	79⅝	79⅝		79⅝	79⅝
55	20⅝	..	Am Piano pf ..	10	36⅛	36⅛		36⅛	..
122⅝	81	1t	Am PW&Lt ..	18500	111⅞	114		116½	112
64⅜	43⅞	6	Am Republic.	200	49	48		48	..
121⅜	106⅛	2	Am Rolling ..	1200	116	116		116	109¾
74⅝	62	5	Am S Raz	300	65⅜	65		65⅜	64⅜
41⅞	22⅜	3	Am Seating ..	200	34½	34½		34½	34⅜
7	3½	..	Am Ship	400	3¾	3¾		3¾	3¾
124⅜	93⅞	4	Am Smelt	4000	97⅝	95⅞		96⅜	97
85	66	2	Am Stores ..	16100	83⅜	82		83	66
75⅝	56	3	Am St Fnd ..	300	58⅝	58⅛		58⅝	80⅛
94⅝	71⅛	5	Am Sugar	1500	82¾	80⅝		81⅝	80⅜
6⅞	3	1½	Am T&T	11700	3⅞	3⅝		3⅝	3⅝
238½	193¼	9	Am T&T	4200	208¾	206⅞		208⅞	206⅞
155	136⅛	8	Am Type	300	144	144		144	145⅝
118½	67⅜	1	Am WWrks ..	36200	118½	111		113⅛	115
27⅞	18	..	Am Woolen ..	100	18⅜	18⅛		18⅜	18½
53⅝	43⅛	..	Am Wool pf ..	200	43½	43½		43½	43½
43⅝	24¼	..	Am Zinc	2100	26	25¾		25⅞	25⅝
42⅝	32½	..	Anac rts	1000	2⅝	2⅜		2⅝	2⅝
140	92	7	Anaconda	46000	104⅜	103¼		103⅝	102⅞
41½	29	7	Arch Dan	300	32⅜	31¼		32½	31⅜
95	85½	7	Armour D pf ..	100	87½	87½		87½	88
18⅜	10⅝	6	Arm Ill A	600	11	10¾		10¾	10⅞
61⅛	5⅝	..	Arm Ill B	1500	5⅝	5⅝		5⅝	5⅝
40½	15¾	..	Armold Cons ..	100	20	20		20	20⅛
70⅝	41⅞	2½	Asso Dr	1000	42¾	42¼		43¼	43
68⅜	44⅜	3	Andes Cop	4000	48⅛	47¼		47½	47½
224½	145¾	10	Atchison	6000	226¾	223½		224	224⅝
82¾	45¾	4	Asso Ap	100	50	50		50	49⅝
199¾	163⅝	19	Atl Coast L ..	1200	185	184		185	183½
66½	54⅜	..	Atl G&WI	500	64	62¾		63¼	63⅛
71⅛	53½	1½	Atl Refin	9400	64⅞	63¼		64⅜	63⅞
15⅞	10⅜	..	Atlas Tack	200	12	12		12	12½
255¾	221	4	Auburn	1100	244½	243		243½	235½
35⅜	22⅛	..	Auto Sales	400	28½	28		28½	27⅜
59	43¾	3	Auto Strop A .	100	45½	43½		43½	..

—B—

2¾	1⅞	..	Balt & O rts ..	600	2⅜	2⅛		2⅛	2⅜
125	115¾	7	Baldwin pf ..	20	119	118½		119	118½
133	115¾	6	Balt & Ohio ..	1000	121	120		121	120½
72	41⅝	3½	Bangor & A.	900	71½	70		71	70
110⅝	105	7	Bangor pf	40	107¼	107		107	107½
23¼	11	..	Barnet	200	11	11		11	11
49⅛	28⅛	2	Barnsdall A.	400	42½	41⅞		42	41⅞
83⅜	78	..	Bendix Av ..	11000	84	81⅝		83½	82⅜
84⅞	81	4.14	Bel NR ppf.	100	82¾	82¾		82¾	82¾
118⅝	82⅛	4	Beth Steel ..	2300	90½	95¼		95¾	90¼
121	85⅜	5	Bklyn Edi ..	100	117¾	117¾		117¾	118½
136⅝	110⅞	2t	Bohn Alum ..	900	113½	112½		112½	113½
89½	78½	4	Bon Ami	300	84⅞	84		84⅞	82⅝
98	83⅜	3	Borden	900	85	84⅝		85	83⅜
109⅜	85	..	Boston & Me .	700	97	95		95	95
63⅜	30⅛	..	Briggs	2900	31⅞	31		31	30⅝
143⅝	107¾	4	Borg Warner.	400	113	111		113	114
13½	5⅜	..	Brit Sil 2pf ..	100	7⅝	7⅝		7⅝	..
73⅜	42½	3	Brockway	100	45	42		45	45
81⅞	60⅜	4	Br Man Tr	600	63¼	62⅜		63	62
92⅝	83	6	Br Man pf	200	87⅜	87⅜		87⅜	..
206½	170	5	Br Un Gas	300	172	171		172	172
37⅛	31½	..	Beth Stl rts ..	2900	3	3		3	3
47	38⅜	2½	Brown Shoe ..	100	39¼	39¼		39¼	39¼
55¾	38⅜	3	Bruns Balke .	400	39	38⅝		39	38½
44⅛	18	..	Bruns Term .	400	21¼	20½		21¼	20¼
42⅜	25⅜	1	Bucyrus	300	29	28⅞		28⅞	27⅝
56	38⅝	2½	Bucy cv pf	900	40⅞	40¼		40½	39½
39	24⅜	..	Burns Br B	100	24½	24½		24½	24⅜
329⅝	234	3t	Burroughs	500	310	305		310	299
89⅞	56⅞	2§	Bush Term ..	100	58⅝	58⅝		58⅝	58⅝
9½	4½	..	Butte Cop	200	5⅛	5		5	5
12⅜	7	2	Butte & Sup ..	300	7	7		7	..
138	104⅞	2	Bv Prod Co ..	200	121	120		121	120
192⅞	122⅝	..	Byers	100	131⅛	131⅛		131⅛	130½

—C—

81⅝	72⅛	4	Cal Pack	200	74	74		74	74
4	1⅞	..	Callahan	100	1⅞	1⅞		1⅞	1⅞
135	124⅛	10	Cal & Ariz	700	127	126		126	126⅜
61⅞	46⅜	4	Cal & Hecla ..	2200	49¾	49½		49⅝	48
2	1⅛	..	Can Fac rts ..	2500	5	5		5	5
89¾	74	4	Canada Dry ..	2000	82¾	81		81	82
265⅞	218	10	Can Pac	1400	225¼	223		224⅞	223½
309	203	6	Case Thresh ..	500	300	299		300	295
52½	40½	2	Cen Alloy	1200	42¼	41⅝		42	41⅜
79⅜	52	3	Celotex	100	56	56		56	55
120	85⅝	..	Cerro de P	100	91	91		91	91
28⅝	16⅝	..	Cert-Teed	2800	26¼	25		26¼	24⅜
81½	57½	..	Cert-Teed pf ..	200	70	68½		70	54
15	13½	..	Ches Corp rts.	100	15⅜	15⅜		15⅜	15
99	78½	3	Ches Corp	2000	96	95½		95¾	95
230	195	10	Ches & Ohio ..	5900	222½	218½		221	218½
29⅛	23	..	Ches & O rts ..	1400	29	29		29	28⅞
25⅜	14	..	Chi&Alt pf	200	16¼	15¾		16⅛	16¼
66⅞	50	..	Chi&E Ill pf ..	200	50	50		50	50⅛
237	128¾	..	Chi Gt West ..	500	157⅛	155⅜		155⅜	155⅜
63⅜	43¼	..	Chi Gt W pf ..	700	45½	44½		44½	45¼
39⅞	27⅝	..	Chi M&StP	900	32	31½		32	31
63¾	46⅛	..	Chi M&StP pf ..	2800	50⅞	50¼		50¼	49⅞
94⅝	64⅜	..	Chi&NW	400	86⅝	85		85½	85
56⅛	48⅜	3½	Chi Pneu pf ..	100	51	51		51	51¼
139⅞	115	7	Chi RI	800	123¾	122		123½	121½
102⅞	99¼	6	Chi RI 6%	100	99½	99½		99½	99¼
108¼	105⅛	7	Chi RI 7%	300	105⅞	105¾		105¾	106
50	38½	3	Chick Cot O ..	100	38⅝	38⅝		38⅝	38½
13⅞	6⅝	3	Chrysler	17200	71½	68⅝		69½	68¾
52	49½	3½	City Store	200	49⅝	49⅝		49⅝	49⅝
27	20½	..	City Stor	1100	21⅞	21⅝		21⅝	21
72⅜	56	5	Cluett Pbdy ..	100	58¼	58¼		58¼	59
140	120⅜	4	Coca Cola	500	121⅞	120⅝		121⅞	121
50	47⅜	3	Coca Cola A ..	500	48	48		48	48
72¼	48	..	Collins & A ..	1000	49½	48		49½	48⅝
103⅜	93	..	Collins & A pf.	100	93	93		93	93
78⅛	56	..	Colo & S I	200	57⅞	57½		57⅝	57½
122	101	3	Colo South	100	105½	105½		105½	102
79⅛	53½	2	Col Gas	19000	77⅜	75		76	75¾
108	103⅞	6	Col Gas pf	100	107	107		107	107
167¾	112½	4t	Col Carbon ..	600	150	145		150	145
62⅝	43	2	Com Cred	400	44⅝	44⅛		44⅛	44¼
26	24	1⅜	Com Cred pf .	30	24	24		24	..
195	131½	4t	Com Inv Tr ..	400	144⅞	144		144¼	143
370	225¼	8	Com Sol	600	335½	334⅝		335	323½
188½	107¼	3	Comwlth Pw ..	7700	185	182⅜		183⅝	181⅞
35⅜	19½	..	Congoleum ..	1700	20¼	20		20¼	20
30⅜	25	2	Con Film pf ..	200	26	25⅞		26	25¾
119	95½	3	Con Gas	32700	112⅜	109⅝		112⅛	110½
100⅜	98⅝	5	Con Gas pf ..	100	98½	98½		98½	98½
50⅝	34⅜	6	Con Ice Ind ..	400	57	56		56	..
6¼	2⅝	..	Con Textile ..	200	3¾	3¾		3¾	3¾
23½	12	..	Container A ..	500	13⅜	13		13	13
11⅞	6	..	Container B ..	100	6½	6½		6½	6½
79½	47⅛	..	Cont Bak A ..	1200	75	72¼		75	72
14	5⅝	..	Cont Bak B ..	3000	12⅛	11⅝		12⅛	11⅝
86¼	60	2½	Cont Can	1600	84	82¾		84	68⅝
94½	79	3	Cont Ins	500	83	82⅝		83	82⅝
28⅝	17⅛	.80	Cont Motors ..	3200	17⅞	17½		17⅝	17⅝
101⅞	82	2t	Corn Prd	1000	89⅞	89		89⅝	88
144⅜	141¼	7	Corn Prd pf ..	60	142	141½		141½	142½
82¾	51	2t	Coty	2300	58	57		57¼	57¼
125	85¼	1t	Crosley Rad ..	600	89	88		88	88
51	45	..	Crown Cork ..	100	45	45		45	..
5½	2	..	Cuba Cane ..	400	2½	2½		2½	2
18⅞	6⅜	..	Cuba C pf	100	6⅜	6⅜		6⅜	6¼
24½	11⅜	..	Cuba Co	1300	14	13		13	13⅞
17	11⅛	..	Cub Am S	100	11⅞	11⅞		11⅞	11⅝
6⅜	4⅛	..	Cub Dom S ..	100	4¼	4¼		4¼	4¼
67⅞	49¾	4	Cudahy	200	50⅞	50⅛		50⅝	50
129	117	6	Curtis Pub ..	100	123	123		123	122
173½	135¼	1	Curtiss	3500	149⅞	146		149	147
225¼	207¼	4§	Cushmann's .	100	220⅜	220⅜		220⅜	..
118	113⅞	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	116	116		116	116
85	63	..	Cuyamel Fr ..	200	82⅜	82⅜		82⅜	84⅞

—D—

69⅛	42⅞	..	Davison	2100	44½	43		43	43¼
46⅞	36⅞	2.91c	Debenham	100	36¼	36⅛		36⅛	..
128	116	7	Deere pf	30	120½	120½		120½	120
207¼	182	8	Del & Hud	1100	195	194⅜		194⅜	194
133⅛	120⅛	6t	Del Lac&W ..	700	124⅛	120½		120½	121⅜
77⅜	55¼	..	Deny RG pf ..	300	64	64		64	64⅝
265	224	8	Det Edison ..	100	255	255		255	255½
64⅞	44½	2t	Devoe&R A ..	100	45	45		45	45⅞
2⅜	..	..	Devoe&R rts .	800	1⅜	1		1	1⅛
10⅝	8¾	1	Dome Mines ..	1400	9¾	9		9⅜	9⅛
198½	155⅜	4	Dupont	16100	158½	157½		157⅞	158
119	115⅜	6	Dupont deb ..	100	115⅜	115⅜		115⅜	..
100⅞	89½	5	Duquesne pf.	100	100½	100½		100½	100
11⅜	6½	..	Durham M ..	200	5½	5¼		5¼	5½

—E—

194½	168	5t	East Kodak ..	100	171½	171½		171½	..
76⅝	56	3	Eaton Axle ..	1300	58¼	57⅝		58⅝	56½
172	126⅜	4t	El Auto L....	600	145½	143		143	144
18⅝	12	..	Elec Boat	900	12¾	12		12¼	12
23¾	13⅛	1	El P & L....	19100	67	64½		66⅝	64⅜
109⅛	103	7	El P & L pf.	200	106½	106½		106½	106
6¾	4	..	Elk Horn	100	61	61		61	..
22½	5	..	Emer-Br A ..	1000	7¼	6⅞		7	6⅜
60¼	47	1t	Eng P S	6300	52½	49⅛		51⅜	49
78	64	..	Erie	15800	76½	75¼		76¼	75
64⅜	52	..	Erie 1 pf	1800	62	61		61⅜	60½
29⅝	23¼	1½	Ex-Buffet	20	25½	25½		25½	24⅛
72⅜	55	2½t	Evans Auto ..	200	56¾	56		56¾	56

—F—

90	68⅛	1½	Fed Lt & Tr ..	500	91¼	88¾		91¼	85
22⅜	14	.80	Fed Motor T ..	400	14½	14½		14½	14⅜
119	101	2	Fidelity Ins ..	100	98	98		98	96¾
115½	104⅛	8	First NP lpf ..	50	115¼	115¼		115¾	..
20⅛	8⅝	..	Fisk Rubber ..	1500	9	8¾		9	8¾
84⅜	65⅛	3t	Fleischm'nn ..	12100	75⅝	74⅝		75	74½
69⅝	44	..	Foundation ..	900	50	49⅝		50	50
101	80⅜	4	Fox A	1000	84¼	82⅝		84¼	83
54⅞	38	4	Freeport Tx ..	2900	39	37⅜		39	40
107½	99	6	Fuller ppf	200	106⅜	106⅜		106⅜	106⅝

—G—

33⅞	20	..	Gabriel A	600	22	21⅜		22	21⅜
25	10¼	..	Gardner M	100	14	14		14	14
102	81	4t	GenAmTk	100	85¼	85¼		85¼	84¼
84¼	61	..	Gen Asphalt..	3400	82½	81¼		82	79¾
128⅝	104½	5	Gen Asph pf .	300	124½	123		124½	..
152	132½	7	Ill Central ...	200	135¾	135		135	135¾
145¼	133½	6	Ill Cen pf	200	140	140		140	..
92½	69⅝	2	Int D St	100	72⅝	72⅝		72⅝	73⅝
39⅝	30	2	Ind Oil & G ..	1200	35⅞	35⅝		35⅝	35½
52⅝	29	..	Indian Refin ..	11400	39¾	37¼		39¾	36
48⅜	28	..	Indian Re ct .	4700	36⅛	34¼		36	34⅜
58⅝	24	..	Inspiration ..	900	41⅝	41¼		41⅝	41
58⅝	24	..	Interboro R ..	400	24⅞	23½		24⅞	24⅞
115	95⅜	6½	Hahn pf	100	95½	95½		95½	95½
82	39½	2	Hupp Mot	2500	42	40⅝		41	40⅝
56⅝	34¼	..	Hahn	1400	34⅝	34¼		34⅝	34⅜

—I—

152	132½	7	Ill Central ...	200	135¾	135		135	135¾
145¼	133½	6	Ill Cen pf	200	140	140		140	..
92½	69⅝	2	Int D St	100	72⅝	72⅝		72⅝	73⅝
39⅝	30	2	Ind Oil & G ..	1200	35⅞	35⅝		35⅝	35½
52⅝	29	..	Indian Refin ..	11400	39¾	37¼		39¾

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

United States Trade Active —British Elections Felt in Stock Markets

Activity and apparent soundness continue to characterize trade and industry in the United States.

Capacity operations have been general in steel mills for about three months and are at present reported as above theoretical capacity.

While the demand from automobile builders has shown some decline, requirements in other lines have kept the call for steel active. Further gains in automobile output, expansion in building and increased consumption of steel by railroads are forecast in connection with the outlook for the steel industry over the next few years.

Commodity prices continue to show decline in practically all commodities but metals. For the last four years the trend has been downward and this fact has been cited frequently to discredit theories that business conditions are under the influence of general inflation and that the situation in recent months has been parallel to that just preceding the difficult period of 1920. In farm products and fuels the decline has been attributed in part to overproduction.

Retail Trade Active

Gains in retail sales are shown by reports made to the Federal Reserve System and just published. Department stores reported a daily average for April of 2 per cent less than for the like month last year, but sales by chain stores other than those dealing in shoes and candy were substantially higher.

An easing in time money was felt this week, rates being lower than at any time in the last three weeks.

Commercial transactions during the week ended May 25, as reflected by check payments, were higher than in either the preceding week or the like week of 1928, according to the weekly summary of the Department of Commerce. Distribution of merchandise, as indicated in car loadings for the latest reported period, was substantially higher than in the corresponding period of last year.

Bank clearings at 23 leading cities totaled $9,805,641,000 this week, a gain of 5.5 per cent compared with a year ago.

Financing by bonds this week amounted to $56,831,000 as compared with $33,355,704 last week, and $89,123,000 in the similar week a year ago.

Reports From Other Countries

GREAT BRITAIN—Further gains are recorded for British employment, according to cable reports to the United States Commerce Department. The register of unemployed as of May 13 showed 1,105,000 in Great Britain and 33,600 in Northern Ireland, these figures comparing with 1,154,000 and 35,300 respectively a month previous.

Coal trading returns are not up to expectations. Available reports for March are less favorable than those for February, showing lessened activity in some sections, and lower profits.

ARGENTINA—Seasonal depression is reported from the Argentine where the economic outlook is somewhat disturbed by lower grain production and reduced wheat prices. A shortage of foreign bills has resulted from continued heavy imports of foreign merchandise. The municipality of La Plata is establishing industrial zones in which manufacturers will be exempt from taxation. The Buenos Aires Exposition of radios, photographic and motion picture apparatus is stimulating American sales of these products.

CHILE—The commercial and industrial situation in Chile continues satisfactory. The merchandise turnover

SOUND BUSINESS BASED ON SPREAD OF ARBITRATION

Law to Enforce Compacts Is Favored—Right to Agree on Prices Advocated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Extension of arbitration in industrial disputes is recommended by Rush C. Butler, chairman of the commerce committee of the American Bar Association, as a constant factor in maintaining the industrial equilibrium urged by the Hoover Committee on Recent Economic Changes.

An industrial arbitration bill, designed to reduce strikes and lockouts, will be introduced into the next Congress, Mr. Butler reported. The bill was drafted by his committee after extended conferences with a committee representing the American Federation of Labor.

A proposed amendment to the anti-trust laws giving competitors the right to agree on prices if these prices are recognized as reasonable by the courts has also received the approval of the bar association's commerce committee, Mr. Butler announced. Such a change in the law, he declared, would enable small concerns to resist the competition of the dominating companies in their field and to avoid disastrous competition among themselves. He considered this an aid in stabilizing prosperity.

Enforcement Power Needed

Of the industrial arbitration proposal which is finally approaching action after several years in process, the bar association official said:

"The purpose of the bill is to make enforceable an agreement to submit to arbitration, if such an agreement has been voluntarily entered into. It seems strange that at the present time the courts lack the power to enforce such a contract. Due to one of the few exceptions at common law, an agreement between employer and employees to arbitrate is not binding upon either.

"We believe that if this act is passed it will do much toward stabilizing labor conditions, toward eliminating strikes and lockouts and toward promoting harmony generally among employers and employees.

"Labor is showing a new inclination to respect its contracts, which gives us confidence that the proposed law would accomplish the ends desired. This became evident in the repeated conferences our committee had with Matthew Woll, John P. Frey and Victor A. Olander, representing organized labor. What we all want to see is the relationship between employer and employee made one of cooperation instead of fight and embitterment."

Railroad Stocks Reduced

William B. Storey, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, commenting on the Hoover survey, said:

"The survey should go further and state the lines along which the business elements of the country can co-operate to bring about what we all would be glad to have accomplished.

"The subject is one that requires co-operation, and without some indication as to the way in which we can co-operate it is difficult to express an opinion for any individual industry.

"As regards the transportation part of the subject, the railroads have been doing all they can to properly take care of the transportation end of the country, and have succeeded in doing this, and so have prevented overproduction by reason of reducing stocks and keeping them to the very lowest degree possible."

New England Has Common Traffic Goal

(Continued from Page 1)

accomplishment of a basic uniformity in the signs, signals and traffic control devices used by the Commonwealth and by the cities and towns.

"Second, the maximum safety and facility of through traffic movements upon state highway routes lying within the corporate limits of cities and towns. (a) By preventing unnecessary obstruction of such routes by improperly placed and operated control devices. (b) By protecting such through routes from dangerous interference from cross traffic by application, where necessary, of the 'boulevard stop' rule.

"Third, the creation of a responsible traffic engineering agency in the Department of Public Works, capable of co-operating with local officials in developing safe and uniform methods of traffic control and administration."

The legislative act gave to the state division authority to approve or disapprove both existing and proposed traffic signs and signals in all cities and towns of the State. Existing signs were permitted to stand for one year, which will expire on June 5. In some cases the division also is giving municipalities additional time to make changes of traffic lights to uniform type.

The division has issued a bulletin on "through ways" or "boulevard stop" streets, explaining under what traffic conditions highways will be approved for this type of control and prescribing uniform markers. A bulletin on "stop-and-go" signals is in preparation, and one on highway signs will follow. From all three will be written a state "sign and signal code." The state bureau is following the uniform code of the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety as far as possible.

Situation Continually Studied

A distinctive feature of the Massachusetts law, according to Mr. Halsey, is that it provides for a continuing agency to study traffic needs and to adjust regulations to changing conditions. Other states have legislated fixed uniform standards or specifications for traffic signs and control, but by the establishment of a traffic engineering bureau these standards will be worked out from close study of factual information about traffic, and there will be opportunity for the flexibility of methods needed in a pioneer undertaking. The bureau is continually taking traffic counts on the state highways, gauging the volume, speed, obstruction, origin and destination of the traffic which is to be expedited.

For the rest of New England Connecticut is generally acceded next in line. Steps have been taken there toward investing a central state authority with power to approve or disapprove of local traffic devices, and to offer traffic control advice to cities and towns. Considerable advance has already been affected in the standardization of "stop-and-go" signals, with not only the signals themselves, but their location being made uniform, so that motorists approaching strange intersections are not forced to look above and to the right and left of the road to ascertain the existence of such a signal

Rhode Island, the smallest of the United States, is achieveing favorable results through the medium of its major city ordinance and a city committee on traffic administration organized. Through these bodies regulations and rules for the amelioration of traffic difficulties are being laid down, based on the finding of an expert traffic survey, already completed.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Gertrude Wilbur, New York City, N. Y.
Elsie A. Kuhnle, Woodside, Long Island, N. Y.
Mrs. Zada McClusky, Clinton, Ia.
Miller McClusky, Clinton, Ia.
Miss Lois McClusky, Clinton, Ia.
Mrs. Martha Rhoads, Clinton, Ia.
Ross E. Rhoads, Clinton, Ia.
Mrs. Helen W. Fish, Denver, Colo.
Charles W. J. Tennant, London, Eng.
Harry A. Filler, Columbus, O.
Charlotte Filler, Columbus, O.
Miss Sarah B. Slote, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. Mary T. B. Binns, the Oasis, Derby, Eng.
William B. Binns, Derby, Eng.
Mrs. Louise Kohlhaas, Allentown, Pa.
John C. Howell, Berkeley, Calif.
Mrs. G. Fleischer, Canton, O.
Philip C. Fleischer, Canton, O.
Mrs. Blanche Engle, Canton, O.
Frank O. Engle, Canton, O.
Howard R. Haviland, New York, N. Y.
Jessie S. Haviland, New York, N. Y.
Lela A. Gladish, Kansas City, Mo.
Ella B. Gladish, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Ethel Bielenberg, Deer Lodge, Mont.
Mrs. E. Toltz, St. Paul, Minn.
Charlotte Craigen, Newark, N. J.
Joseph Craigen, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. V. Le Acher, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Frieda Grunbeck, Monterey Park, Calif.
Eva M. Arnold, New York City, N. Y.
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Mrs. L. C. Schleidorn, Chicago, Ill.
Edna H. Hannaford, Chicago, Ill.
Mildred L. Hannaford, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Ida Leonard, Ravinia, Ill.
Alice M. Kershner, Allentown, Pa.
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Mrs. V. Burchit, Victoria, B. C., Canada.
Mrs. C. Clingman, Hollywood, Calif.
May Edwards, Rahway, N. J.
Harriet Hoffman, New York, N. Y.
Adah Jandt, Sioux City, Ia.
Mrs. H. L. Loomis, Fargo, N. D.
Ella Luckie, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Lou McCrea, Brentwood Hts., Los Angeles, Calif.
Thomas McCrea, Brentwood Hts., Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Lucy McDaniel, Chicago, Ill.
Mabel A. Moyer, Perkasie, Pa.
Mrs. Rose Neeley, Sioux Falls, S. D.
Israel Pickens, Mobile, Ala.
Mrs. C. W. Pflager, Evanston, Ill.
Ethel M. Person, Rahway, N. J.
Mrs. Eugene Ramsay, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss M. P. Ramsay, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. L. D. Richardson, Fargo, N. D.
Mrs. Bertha Snader, Lakewood, O.
Hazel Sylvis, Los Angeles, Calif.
Alice Van Enron, Santa Monica, Calif.
Miss Adah Anderson, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Ina B. Brown, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. Amanda Biesel, Milwaukee, Wis.
William E. Brown, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Evelyn H. Dalliba, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Miss Emily Finch, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Mrs. Lillie C. Gibson, Summit, N. J.
Bessie James, Auckland, N. Z.
Mrs. Luella Mowry, Upper Darby, Pa.
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Bernard Polak, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
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Willis M. Ricker, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
Lillian A. Ricker, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
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Flora Stinchfield, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Nora D. Wood, Upper Darby, Pa.
Mr. F. W. Darrin, Teaneck, N. J.
Mrs. F. W. Darrin, Teaneck, N. J.
Miss Hazel Toland, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Pearl E. Tuttle, Binghamton, N. Y.
Miss Ada M. Weymouth, London, Eng.
Marjorie E. Ahrens, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Dorothy Dillon, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Tom C. Fitrow, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Tom C. Fitrow, Chicago, Ill.
Doris Froehner, Long Island City, N. Y.
Henry J. Froehner, Long Island City, N. Y.
Mme. Charlotte Gero, Orlando, Fla.
Mrs. A. Gross, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
Mr. Alexander Gross Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Mary S. Gibb, Scranton, Pa.
Mr. Frank L. Wilson, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Frank L. Wilson, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Ella B. Weaver, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Augusta W. Weiland, Dickson City, Pa.
Mrs. N. S. Zimmerman, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Fanny Bienstok, New York City, N. Y.
Mrs. Frances G. Ells, Norfolk, Va.
Mr. Everett C. Latz, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Bessie Montgomery, Silver Creek, N. Y.
Mrs. Vera E. Swan, Salamanca, N. Y.
Mrs. Frances M. Castle, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Lily E. Edlund, Fargo, N. D.
Miss Sadie E. Godard, Ottawa, Kan.
Wilfred W. Harris, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Mary E. Harris, San Francisco, Calif.
Erich Hempel, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Elizabeth A. Smith, Montreal, Can.
John J. Wallace, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Amy B. Wallace, San Francisco, Calif.
Edmund E. Guehring, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Marjorie A. Marnoch, Stamford, Conn.
Mrs. Margaret West Hill, Stamford, Conn.
Mrs. Anna Bennett, Iola, Kan.
Mrs. Louise Shannon, Choklo, Minn.
Miss Eve Crain, Cleveland, O.
Georgia Theiler, New York City.
Mrs. Lillian H. Pearce, Winthrop, Mass.
Hippolyte Dabezies, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Stella L. Dabezies, New Orleans, La.
Miss Grace Power, Honolulu, T. H.
Abigail Dyer Thompson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Ursula A. Baker, Lansing, Mich.
F. C. Ebling, Lansing, Mich.
Mrs. Forrest C. Ebling, Lansing, Mich.
John R. Lassiter Jr., New York City.
Mrs. John R. Lassiter Jr., New York City.
M. Pedersen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. M. Pedersen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Louis J. DuBois, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Louis J. DuBois, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. S. M. Thomas, Columbus, O.
Miss Margaret Thomas, Columbus, O.
Mrs. Grace C. Krug, New York City.
Mrs. Lillie E. Settzo, Silver Creek, N. Y.
Mrs. Kate Hooks Fuller, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Mandaline C. Parker, Chicago, Ill.
Arthur H. Gleason, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Mrs. Lillian E. Gleason, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Miss Myrtle L. Underwood, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Miss Edyth E. Sutton, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Aline M. Hoffman, San Francisco, Calif.
Miss Emilie Tenscher, Burlington, Ia.
Mrs. Bessie J. Peebles, Charlotte, N. C.
Mrs. Lottie S. Dean, Shelby, N. C.
Miss Blanche Partington, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Helen A. Read, Chicago, Ill.
George H. Read, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Emma N. Minton, Burlington, Ia.
Hope B. Tyler, Cleveland Heights, O.
Lloyd U. Thompson, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Marjorie T. Thompson, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Mrs. Carrie McGill Dickens, Mobile, Ala.
Master Philip Bohne, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Alma Bohne, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Florence B. Levy, New Orleans, La.
Miss Abbie Y. Stein, Minneapolis, Minn.
Clarence Brooks and daughter Janet, Erie, Pa.
L. L. Jenson, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Jane Jenson, Detroit, Mich.
Lars J. Hedstrom, Peoria, Ill.
Mrs. Emma Hedstrom, Peoria, Ill.
Mrs. Mary F. L'Hommedieu, Darien, Conn.
Mrs. Grace L. Costenett, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Luffa Nash, St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Rilla G. Morison, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Martha S. Haskell, Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. Mary J. Hawes, Omaha, Neb.

Woolworth's Growth Triumph of a New Merchandising Idea

Borrowed Capital of $400 Starts System With 1929 Estimated Sales of $325,000,000

By G. R. L.

The name "Woolworth" is a household word in the United States and Canada and is practically achieving that distinction in England and Germany.

Whenever chain stores are mentioned, that name flashes into the consciousness as typical of the modern selling idea of hundreds of scattered units operating under one central management.

The Woolworth Company has been one of the most successful chain store enterprises in the world, and its record of growth in number of stores, in amount of sales and in gain in earnings is a bright chapter in American business history.

Woolworth Company is the largest organization of its kind in the world, operating 1725 five-and-ten cent stores at the end of 1928 in the United States, Canada and Cuba, an increase of 144 during the year, while the English subsidiary had 343 stores and the German branch 26 stores.

In the first four months of 1929 the company added 35 stores on this side of the Atlantic, with 60 additional units scheduled to be opened this year, while 50 stores are to be added in the British Isles and 25 in Germany. Thus, 50 years from the time when Frank W. Woolworth started in business with about $400 in borrowed capital and a new idea, the international merchandising system bearing his name will this year have more than 2200 stores with an outstanding capitalization of $97,500,000 and estimated sales of $325,000,000.

Last year set a new record in sales, with a total volume of $287,318,720 which compares with sales in 1927 of $272,754,045, a gain of 5.34 per cent. Sales have grown steadily ever since the inception of the company. When the present concern was incorporated in 1912, the sales volume aggregated $60,557,767 for that year, and number of stores totaled 631.

Thus in the 17 years that have elapsed, number of stores more than tripled, and sales more than quadrupled, while earnings in 1928 were nearly nine times the 1912 income. Sales last December of about $45,000,-000 were not so far from the total volume in 1912.

Profits' Gain Retarded

The company's profits in 1928, while larger than in any previous year, did not show the customary percentage of gain of previous years. Earnings of $35,385,606, equal to $9.07 a share on 3,900,000 shares, compared with $35,-350,473 in 1927, or $9.06 a share. However, this apparent failure to better the previous year's results was due to the unusual expansion in the number of stores, and to the fact that many of these stores were of the "super" type, entailing heavy expenditures in fixed assets and increased inventories. The company's policy of write-offs in connection with these expenses, meant that about $5,000,000 had to be deducted from net.

These new stores will bear fruit in 1929 and should add substantially to net profit, since the program of new stores this year is not nearly so extensive. The new stores are far ahead in size and in variety of goods sold of the five-and-ten cent stores of a few years ago, and with increase in volume will go reduction in overhead.

Many of the units opened in 1928 did not have time to attain a normal volume of trade and these will swell 1929 figures. Such stores as, for instance, the $3,000,000 structure erected last year in Chicago take time to get into full swing.

An outstanding fact about the Woolworth organization is that growth is financed entirely out of earnings. As the business is done for cash, funds pile up quickly, and while the company puts its money back into the business in the form of additional stores, it has also been adding to cash and paying substantial dividends.

In 17 years, Woolworth has sold $2,601,860,000 worth of goods for a profit of $256,013,000. During that period, $126,775,000 in cash has been paid to stockholders, leaving about $130,000,000 for expansion.

Improving Financial Position

The balance sheet shows a steadily improving position. The $18,000,000 preferred stock was retired some years ago. The original good will value of $50,000,000 was reduced over a period by appropriations from surplus to $1. Surplus despite such deductions is increasing fast.

At the end of 1922 surplus was $10,-663,349. By the end of 1925 it was $23,-632,693 and a year later $49,803,798. A stock dividend of $32,500,000 reduced it in 1927, but at the end of 1928 earnings in excess of dividend requirements of $15,885,606 brought it up to $49,039,878.

Capital consists only of common stock. The original 500,000 shares were increased in 1920 by a 30 per cent stock dividend to 650,000 and to 2,600,000 shares in 1924 by a reduction in par to $25.

A stock dividend of 50 per cent in 1927 added 1,300,000 shares, bringing the total to 3,900,000 shares. Two weeks ago stockholders authorized an increase in stock to $200,000,000 with a reduction in par to $10. Thus at present, there are 9,750,000 shares outstanding and 10,250,000 shares in the treasury unissued.

When dividends were started on the stock of the present company in 1912 at the rate of $1 quarterly, it required only $2,000,000 for the $50,-000,000 common stock. Today, at the $6 rate on 3,900,000 shares, dividend needs annually are $23,400,000 or nearly 12 times the original payment. This history of steadily mounting dividend payments may be expected to continue so long as the company's growth is paid for out of income. Even the increased rate of $6 annually which marked the fiftieth anniversary of the company is only 62 per cent of the net earnings in 1928.

1929 Sales Increasing

With the increased sales already noted this year, larger earnings in 1929 are a matter of course. The company in 1927 and 1928 made about 8 cents on each dollar of sales. It has been reported that the company's sales in the first 10 days in May gained an average of $260,000 a day. On this basis, Woolworth's May volume should exceed $30,000,000 compared with $22,996,000 in May, 1928, It is possible the full month will show a 40 per cent increase over a year ago.

The accompanying table gives a good picture of Woolworth's growth:

	Sales	Net for common	*Per share	No. of stores	Av. sales a store	*Avg. profit a store
1928	$287,318,720	$35,385,606	$9.07	1,725	$166,561	$20,513
1927	272,754,045	35,350,473	9.06	1,581	174,000	22,300
1926	253,645,124	28,204,928	10.85	1,480	171,300	19,000
1925	239,032,946	24,601,764	9.64	1,423	168,000	17,300
1924	215,501,187	20,669,397	7.95	1,356	159,000	15,242
1923	193,447,010	20,698,180	31.84	1,260	153,530	16,000
1922	167,319,265	17,624,399	27.11	1,182	141,556	15,503
1921	147,654,617	13,022,960	20.04	1,137	129,864	12,131
1920	140,918,953	8,971,751	13.87	1,111	126,839	8,798
1919	119,496,207	9,486,556	18.97	1,081	110,542	9,585
1918	107,175,411	5,281,595	10.56	1,039	103,156	6,822
1917	98,102,857	7,127,640	14.25	1,000	98,102	9,252
1916	87,089,270	7,785,945	15.57	920	94,662	9,471
1915	75,995,774	6,594,460	13.19	805	94,466	9,376
1914	69,619,669	5,432,396	10.87	737	94,463	8,724
1913	66,228,072	5,411,118	10.82	684	96,824	9,466
1912	60,557,767	4,364,799	8.73	631	95,877	8,581

*After tax reserves.

Model Plane's Ceiling-Bumping Hop Sets New England Endurance Record

Rubber-Engined Craft Keeps Aloft 233 Seconds to Win First Place in Jordan's Junior Aviation League Tests—Boy Builder Gets Trip for Prize

Showing a steady advance in aeronautical artistry, fragile, rubber-engined model planes turned and circled, soared and dipped into new flight records in the Boston Garden today. The competition was held among 100 model aircraft manufacturers belonging to Jordan's Juniors Aviation League.

To the plaudits of a thoroughly appreciative audience of Boston youngsters who ringed the big Garden's arena, a dainty model constructed by Richard Morton of Hyde Park took off on a ceiling-bumping flight that kent the ship aloft for 233 2-5 seconds, a shade under four minutes.

Judges of the contest stated that without doubt the flight would establish a new indoor record for New England, if not for the United States.

Because of it, Richard will be taken to Detroit to compete in the Airplane Model League of America competition.

Scarcely less remarkable were the three flights by the plane of Leighton M. Harvey of Melrose. The longest registered 219 seconds, with the others but a few watch-ticks away. He, in turn, will receive the prize of real aviation training in the Curtiss Flying Service's ground school course.

Harold Zeitland of Roxbury won third honors, with a flight of 200 seconds.

As on many a preceding Saturday morning during the winter and spring, the ceiling, no matter how high, seemed much too close to the floor. Even in the lofty Garden model after model rose up to flirt with the steel-girdered roof, drawing choruses of "Ah's" with every particularly close escape from mishap, and long-drawn "Oh's" with every collision.

The visit of Tom Mix, motion picture star, to these aeronautical proceedings aroused considerable enthusiasm among the youthful Bostonians. In a brief talk he admonished the boys against smoking and drinking as they grew older, pointing out the advantage of clean living. "I owe far more to the boys of America than the boys owe me," he declared as he waved them good-by.

Admiral Philip Andrews, commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, was among the guests. By his order a navy band played throughout the morning. The unexpected visitors of the day, however, were six suntanned navy and marine aviators, who came of their own accord to see the fun.

One of them seemed to sum up the sentiment of the group. "I'm having a swell time," he said, "and, what's more, the surprise of my life. I fully expected to see average flights of about 20 seconds."

Michigan Masons Honor Noted Lodge

Commemorative Tablet Recalls Stanch Loyalty of Little Stoney Creek Band

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STONEY CREEK, Mich.—Michigan Freemasonry paid tribute recently to the pioneer lodge of this once prosperous but now nearly deserted community when the officers of the Grand Lodge dedicated a memorial tablet to honor the members of Stoney Creek Lodge.

During the dark period of Masonic history in America, from 1824 to 1844, when the Grand Lodge suspended and ordered its member lodges to do likewise, the little band at Stoney Creek continued to exemplify the order, though forced to do so in secret.

Now, the Grand Lodge of Michigan has sought out what remains of that pioneer lodge building, a battered corner stone, originally laid in 1847 and embedded it in concrete, surmounted by a commemorative inscription.

WHEAT MARKET HAS DRASTIC PRICE DECLINE

May and July Options Below $1 a Bushel—Argentina Is Active Seller

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Semi-demoralized grain markets were the rule all the week. Rallies in all grains simply served to make slightly better selling spots for liquidating longs and short sellers, while the developments of the week gave satisfaction to no one except the bears.

Prices dropped to 93¾ cents for May wheat, and to 96 for July. September sold close to $1.

Rains fell opportunely in Canada just as a little buying on the strength of moisture deficiency in that quarter began to be important. The crop conditions in this country continued favorable, and with no change for the better in the statistical position, wheat support became thinner and thinner.

There was little in the news either here or abroad to stimulate much outside buying interest in the market. On the other hand more holders became discouraged, and sold out in many cases adding to the pressure on the market.

Friday the selling was of tremendous volume, following a drastic decline on Thursday at Winnipeg and Liverpool, followed by a further drop at Liverpool Friday morning. The trouble with the foreign situation is that buyers are afraid to take hold, fearing further declines.

Argentina is pressing her wheat for sale at ever lower prices as the American markets decline. However, some export business developed on the decline in hard winters as well as durum wheats, and at this price level it seems that some business will be done, although the position of American exporters is likely to remain subordinate to the Canadian and Plate shippers so long as they have big stocks to unload.

Private estimates are expected to show a small decrease in spring wheat estimates, while the private estimates of winter wheat are expected to be as large or larger than a month ago, as the conditions have been pretty well maintained.

The remarkable decline in wheat, with prices now at the lowest in 15 years, has influenced all other grains. By comparison with wheat, corn looks high, and there has been liquidation of corn and active short selling in spite of many bullish features, notably the late planting, small receipts and excellent cash demand at good prices compared with the future. However, the bears are looking ahead to large receipts and the usual good weather and crop conditions in June, which they believe will force the liquidation of July.

In other grains the buying support has been spasmodic. May oats went out after a stream of belated liquidation at the low point on the crop 38⅛ to 39½ cents, and there was a 6-cent decline in rye the last day of the month.

NEW YORK CURB

(Continued from Page 11)

Sales		High	Low	Last
4	Int Pow 5s '57....	90⅞	90	90
25	Kop G & C 5s '47..	96⅝	96	96⅝
1	Leh P S6s A2026.	103	103	103
1	Lone St G 5s '42..	98	98	98
8	Long Isl Lt 6s '45.	104½	104	104½
6	Mass Gas 5½s '46.	102	102	102
5	Memph N G 6s '43	97½	97¼	97½
8	Met Edis 4½s '68..	95½	95½	95½
2	Mont L & P 5s '51.	99½	99½	99½
1	Morris & Co 7½'30.	100	100	100
3	Munson St 6½ '37.	97¼	97¼	97¼
24	Narragan 5s '57....	98¾	98¼	98¾
6	N E Gas&El 5s '48.	89	89	89
1	N E G&E 5s'47..	91½	91½	91½
2	NY Pw&Lt 4½s '67	90½	90½	90½
1	Niag Fls P 6s '50.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	Ohio Pw5s'B'52....	97¼	97¼	97¼
27	Ohio Pw 4½s D'56	90	89⅞	89⅞
1	Pac Inv 5s '48....	92¾	92¾	92¾
2	Pac Pw G 6½s '43.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1	Penn OE6s'50ww...	100	100	100
3	Peo L&P 5s '79....	94	94	94
4	Phila El 5½s '72.	103½	103½	103½
6	Phila Rap T 6s '62	98½	98½	98½
5	Pitts Steel 6s '48..	102	102	102
28	Poor & Co 6s '39..	99½	99½	99½
1	Procter & G 4½s'47	96	96	96
1	Queens B G5½s'52.	100	100	100
1	Reliance Br 6s '44	99½	99½	99½
1	Rich Oil 5½s'31ww	100¼	100¼	100¼
7	Rich Oil Cal 5s '44	99¼	99¼	99¼
23	Roch Cen Pw5s'53	87½	87½	87½
2	Servel 5s'48 n....	79	79	79
1	Shawsheen 7s'31...	96	96	96
3	Snider Pack 6s'32.	88¼	87¼	88¼
11	SEP&L 6s 2025 ww	102	101⅝	101⅝
5	Sou Cal Ed 5s'51..	99½	99⅜	99⅜
1	Sou Cal Ed 5s'52..	99½	99½	99½
2	Sou Cal G 5s '37..	92	92	92
1	Sou'w Dair 6½s'38	96	96	96
2	Sou'w Dair 6s '30.	97½	97½	97½
1	Staley Mfg 6s '42..	98¼	98¼	98¼
2	Stand P&Lt 6s'37.	95	95	95
15	Swift Co 5s '32....	99⅞	99½	99⅝
1	Tex P&Lt 5s'56...	97	97	97
10	Thermoid 6s'34....	97	97	97
5	Un Lt&Ry 5½s'52.	89¾	89¾	89¾
1	Un Lt&Ry 6s'52....	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
5	US Rub 6½s '35...	97½	97½	97½
11	Util P&Lt 5s '59..	98	98	98
1	Virg El Pw 5s '55.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
26	West Pw 5½s '57.	130	126¼	130
4	Valvol Oil 7s '37.	102	102	102

FOREIGN BONDS

7	Abitibi Pow 5s'53.	83	82¼	83
6	Berlin El 6½s '59	91¼	91	91¼
1	Bogota M Bk 7s'47	89¼	89¼	89¼
3	Bogota M B 7s'47 n	89¼	89¼	89¼
5	Buena Av 7s'52	101½	101¼	101½
10	Cent R Ger 6s'51	80	80	80
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s'31	97½	97½	97½
10	Com Pv Bk 5½s'37	87	86½	87
3	Danish Con 5½s'55	98½	98½	98½
1	Danzig Prt 6½s'52	82½	82½	82½
1	Dpt Cauca V 7s'48	85	85	85
5	E Fruss Ld B 6s'30	95½	95½	95½
3	Finld RM Bk 6s'61	87	85½	87
9	Ger Cons Mun 7s'47	96½	96⅛	96⅛
16	Ger Cons Mun 6s'47	85⅝	85¼	85⅝
2	Hambg El 5½s'38	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
2	Isarco H El 7s '52	88¼	88¼	88¼
14	Ital Super.....	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
1	Maran Rz 7s '58	85	85	85
1	Mendo Pr 7½s '51	94	94	94
1	Montevideo 6s '59.	95	95	95
2	Prus FS 6½s '51..	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
15	Ruhr G Cp 6s '52	86⅞	86¼	86⅞
28	Ruhr GCp 6½s '53	81½	81⅜	81½
5	Saar Ba C'on 7s '35	99	99	99
2	Sau F Ltd 5s '55.	100	100	100
10	Stinnes 7s '36 ww	91	90¾	90¾
27	Stinnes 7s '46 ww	85¾	85¼	85¾
12	Un El Sv 7s '56..	91¼	91¼	91¼

†Actual sales.

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) follow:

	This week
Gold	36,540,000
Sight balance abroad	7,893,000
Negotiable bills bought abroad	18,380,000
Commercial bills, France	6,827,000
Advances against securities	2,321,000
Negotiable bonds of sinking fund	5,768,000
Circulation	62,653,000
Total creditor current accounts	19,508,000
Treasury	5,820,000
Sinking fund	6,167,000
Private	7,246,000
Total sight liabilities	82,162,000
Ratio	44.53%
Bank rate	3½%

This is a new form, so there is no comparison with previous week.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NEW YORK—Hanover Fire Insurance Company stockholders approved increase in capital to $4,000,000 from $3,000,000. The company declared a 10 per cent stock dividend, payable July 15 to stock of record June 15. Rights have been offered to stockholders of record June 15 to subscribe to additional stock at $60 a share, one new share for every 10 shares held. Rights expire Aug. 31.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT ORDERS

Power companies and railroads were steady buyers in the electrical equipment industry during the last week, according to the Electrical World, one feature being the beginning of the extensive electrification program of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway.

RADIO PLAYHOUSE

The Listener Speaks

THE interesting case of the people of the District of Columbia and their lack of national representation was the subject of the "Half Hours With the Senate" radiocast at 10:30 p. m. through the WEAF chain on Friday.

Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas traced the struggle for popular representation from its early success in England down to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. He then showed that in a world quite generally committed to the principles of democracy the 500,000 people of Washington, D. C., were permitted no voice in the government of the Nation of which their city is the capital.

Preceding Senator Capper, Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington, spoke to the same effect but also explained the reason for this peculiar situation. He recalled the fact that Congress, in the early days of its history held its sessions in Philadelphia and other cities and was at times much harrassed by local officials and conditions. In establishing the District of Columbia it was therefore provided that no such interference should be possible in the future since the new city was to be controlled directly by the National Government. Convinced that any such danger is now past Senator Jones called upon citizens of every state in the Union to support the move for a Constitutional amendment which would enfranchise the residents of Washington.

Preceding this program both the NBC and Columbia networks distributed half an hour of the celebrations in the new Atlantic City convention hall, which were being radiocast continuously by WPG in that city. Announcers described the illuminations of the board walk and the surf in honor of Thomas A. Edison and the "Golden Jubilee of the Incandescent Lamp." From a position near the roof of the huge auditorium they then described the scene 150 feet or so below them. This huge hall can seat 41,000 people, while beneath it are a great ballroom and a garage for 5000 cars.

In the brief period which was nationally radiocast Senator Hamilton F. Kean, led up to the introduction of the British Ambassador, Sir Esmé Howard, but before the applause greeting the latter had subsided the period allotted to this event came to an end. Brief as it was, however, it gave a good impression of the atmosphere of the occasion and the rather confused reverberations of the hall during the speeches suggested its great size. D. M.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Concert Artists

Godfrey Ludlow, violinist (WJZ Chain). Two movements from Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole." Orchestra under Graham Harris concludes excellent program with two dances from Borodin's "Prince Igor." 10 p. m.

Toscha Seidel, violinist (Gulbo, McNeil and Libby—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Inaug

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

STANFORD HAS 14 QUALIFIED

Shotput Record Broken—Most Athletes Satisfied to Just Qualify

INTERCOLLEGIATE A. A. A. A. TRACK AND FIELD QUALIFIERS

Stanford	14
Pennsylvania	10
Southern California	9
New York University	8
Yale	8
Harvard	6
Georgetown	6
Syracuse	5
Colgate	4
Pittsburgh	4
Cornell	4
California	3
Dartmouth	3
Holy Cross	2
Brown	1
Michigan State	1
Boston College	1
Princeton	1
Penn State	1
Bates	1
Swarthmore	1
Haverford	1
Maine	1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The success of the fifty-third annual track and field championships of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, now in progress at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, will largely depend on the performances this afternoon in the final rounds of the 15 events on the schedule of the championships. In the 11 in which trials were held May 31, only two young men, both of Stanford University, made any attempts to show the kind of form that many have been exhibiting this season. They really tried to score their highest, and one of them, Harlow P. Rothert '30, actually made a new record of 50ft. 3in., as far as intercollegiates go, in the first event on the program, the 16-pound shotput. The other, Leo P. Kibby '30, approached the javelin throw record of Creth B. Hines '29 of Georgetown University, made two years ago, also at Franklin Field, of 205ft. 7¾in., but the best he could do was 204ft. 7in.

Most of the other famous athletes listed were content to reserve their efforts for the finals. Even Philip Edwards '29, New York University, in defending his half-mile title, was content to loaf for the greater part of his heat, and only when there was a chance of his being pocketed and kept out of the final, did the Canadian Olympic star begin to move into the lead.

As had been expected, the athletes of Stanford, the present champion, qualified the greatest number for the finals in the various events in which tryouts were held. Fourteen of them placed in eight events, with three each in the discus and high hurdles and two each in the shotput and javelin. The home team, the University of Pennsylvania, was next, with 10 men in seven events, while University of Southern California placed nine men in seven events, with two each in the running broad jump and 220-yard low hurdles, third. New York, with Edwards competing only in the half, and Yale, with three representatives in the furlong, each have eight survivors, with Harvard next with six.

There were no tryouts in the one-mile and two-mile, or in the running high jump and pole vault, so that the results of these will depend wholly on the final performances. In this also Edwards may be a competitor in the mile, and this may increase the chances of New York, but on the present showing, there is not a single university that has a chance to hold its own against Stanford, as the new members of the Palo Alto squad are right up with the better known stars of last season, and in some cases even an improvement. The qualifiers:

100-YARD DASH—(First Two in Each Heat to Qualify)

First Heat—Won by J. S. Daley '30, Holy Cross; R. G. Kent '30, Colgate, second; F. F. Mason '30, Harvard, third. Time—9.8s.

Second Heat—Won by S. B. Kiesselhorst '30, Yale; Harris Sacks '31, Pennsylvania, second; Charles Finn '31, Boston College, third. Time—10.2s.

Third Heat—Won by R. F. Bowen '30, Pittsburgh; W. C. Kastler '30, Pennsylvania, second; A. G. Andrews '31, Princeton, third. Time—9.9s.

Fourth Heat—Won by J. G. Harwood '30, Syracuse; H. M. Dye '31, Stanford, second; J. H. MacDonald '31, Yale, third. Time—10s.

Fifth Heat—Won by M. M. Maurer 31, Southern California; K. H. Wildermuth '30, Georgetown, second; G. N. Stevens '31, Dartmouth, third. Time—10.1s.

Heat for Third Men (two to qualify)—Won by F. F. Mason '30, Harvard; Charles Finn '31, Boston College, second. Time—10.2s.

220-Yard Dash—(First three in each heat to qualify).

First Heat—Won by R. G. Kent '30, Colgate; W. C. Kastler '30, Pennsylvania, second; J. H. MacDonald '31, Yale, third. Time—21.9s.

Second Heat—Won by K. H. Wildermuth '30, Georgetown; Richard Wehner '31, Southern California, second; G. A. Morin '31, Holy Cross, third. Time—21.8s.

Third Heat—Won by C. H. Engle '30, Yale; J. G. Harwood '30, Syracuse, second; T. F. Mason '30, Harvard, third. Time—22s.

Fourth Heat—Won by H. M. Dye '31, Stanford; Harris Sacks '31, Pennsylvania, second; C. F. Gill '30, Yale, third. Time—21.8s.

440-Yard Dash—(First three in each heat to qualify).

First Heat—Won by Gerard Swope '29, Dartmouth; N. K. Sayer '29, Pennsylvania, second; R. J. Shotter '30, Georgetown, third. Time—49.4s.

Second Heat—Won by R. F. Bowen '30, Pittsburgh; C. H. Engle '30, Yale, second; T. W. Graham '31, Syracuse, third. Time—48.4s.

Third Heat—Won by J. B. Morrison '30, Stanford; N. E. St. Clair '30, Syracuse, second; F. E. Cummings '30, Harvard, third. Time—49s.

880-Yard Run—(First five in each heat to qualify)

First Heat—Won by Philip Edwards '29, New York; L. H. Hackney '30, Michigan State, second; R. L. Garland '29, Princeton, third; S. L. Elmer '31, Cornell, fourth; T. L. Milstead '30, Georgetown, fifth. Time—1m. 58.9s.

Second Heat—Won by Fred Veit '29, New York; R. P. Porter '29, Harvard, second; G. K. Offenhauser '29, Pennsylvania State, third; R. H. Chapman '31, Bates, fourth; Walter Gassner '30, New York, fifth. Time—1m. 57.6s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—(First, second and third to qualify)

First Heat—Won by J. S. Collier '29, Brown; S. H. Furth '30, New York, second; R. P. Smith '31, Stanford, third; G. H. Clark '31, Cornell, fourth. Time—14.8s.

Second Heat—Won by G. W. McCoy '29, Pennsylvania; J. R. Nichols '29, Stanford, second; A. G. Devor '31, Yale, third; W. N. Young '29, Cornell, fourth. Time—15.2s.

Third Heat—Won by W. R. Edmonds '29, Stanford; C. L. Webber '29, Southern California, second; H. W. Putnam Jr. '29, Dartmouth, third; G. H. Stollwerck '30, Colgate, fourth. Time—15.1s.

Heat for Fourth Men (one to qualify)—Won by G. H. Stollwerck '30, Colgate. Time—15.6s.

220-YARD LOW HURDLES
(First and second men to qualify)

First Heat—Won by G. A. Tupper '29, Harvard; S. H. Furth '30, New York, second; Alfonso Pogoletti '30, California, third. Time—24.5s.

Second Heat—Won by E. A. Payne '31, Southern California; S. B. Kiesselhorst '30, Yale, second; W. H. Sykes '29, Haverford, third. Time—24.3s.

Third Heat—Won by J. A. Payne '31, Southern California; H. L. Parrish '30, Swarthmore, second; S. W. Smith '30, Yale, third. Time—25.1s.

Fourth Heat—Won by B. S. Cunningham '31S, Yale; G. H. Stollwerck '30, Colgate, second; J. W. Lincoln '30, Princeton, third. Time—24.2s.

Heat for Third Men (two to qualify)—Won by Alfonso Pogoletti '30, California; W. H. Sykes '29, Haverford, second. Time—25.3s.

Running Broad Jump—J. T. Hill '29, Southern California, first, distance 24ft. 7¼in.; Everett Utterback '31, Pittsburgh, second, distance 23ft. 5¾in.; L. A. Boyle '31, Pennsylvania, third, distance 23ft. 3in.; H. M. Paul '29, Southern California, fourth, distance 23ft. 2¼in.; V. C. Dowell '30, Stanford, fifth, distance 23ft. 2in.; F. E. Benjamin Jr. '31, Syracuse, sixth, distance 23ft. 1in. (All qualified for the final.)

16-Pound Shotput—H. P. Rothert '30, Stanford, first, distance 50ft. 3in. (new I. C. A. A. A. A. record); B. E. Berlinger '31, Pennsylvania, second, distance 49ft. 3⅝in.; D. A. Adelman '29, Georgetown, third, distance 48ft. 8in.; E. C. W. Krenz '30, Stanford, fourth, distance 48ft. 5in.; C. M. Schleimer '30, Southern California, fifth, distance 47ft. 11in.; Charles Smith '30, New York, sixth, distance 45ft. 4in. (All qualified for the final.)

16-Pound Hammer Throw—E. F. Black '30, Maine, first, distance 163ft.; W. L. Worden '29, Cornell, second, distance 160ft. 5½in.; P. M. Yonckx '31, Harvard, third, distance 153ft. 4in.; F. J. Weis '30, Cornell, fourth, distance 151ft. 1¾in.; Donald Gwinn '29, Pittsburgh, fifth, distance 148ft. 3¾in.; V. R. King '31, Dartmouth, sixth, distance 145ft. 5½in. (All qualified for the final.)

Discus Throw—E. C. W. Krenz '30, Stanford, first, distance 148ft. 9⅝in.; J. G. Anderson '29, Cornell, second, distance 148ft. 7in.; H. P. Rothert '30, Stanford, third, distance 139ft. 8½in.; N. A. McLeod '31, Stanford, fourth, distance 137ft. 11⅝in.; F. A. Steiner '31, Pennsylvania, fifth, distance 135ft. 11¾in.; Harry Schneider '31, New York, sixth, distance 134ft. 7¼in.; Harold Lamberg '29, Pennsylvania, seventh, distance 134ft. 5⅝in.

Javelin Throw—L. P. Kibby '30, Stanford, first, distance 204ft. 7in.; K. M. Churchill '31, California, second, distance 200ft. 7⅝in.; J. B. Morrison '30, Stanford, third, distance 198ft. 9in.; W. A. Sparling '30, Stanford, fourth, distance 196ft. 10⅝in.; David Myers '30, N. Y. U., fifth, distance 195ft. 8in.; E. J. Curtice '29, California, sixth, distance 193ft. 7¼in.

TO CONSIDER IOWA FOR REINSTATEMENT

CHICAGO (AP)—Solution of the University of Iowa's troubles in the "Big Ten" was definitely in sight, June 1.

Decision to hold a hearing to consider Iowa's petition for reinstatement in the Intercollegiate Conference group was announced May 31 by Prof. George A. Goodenough of the University of Illinois, chairman of the faculty committee on athletics. Professor Goodenough said he had been directed by the other members of the committee to call a meeting with Iowa officials, at which P. E. French of Ohio State University, and Prof. James Page, of the University of Minnesota, with Goodenough, will represent the faculty body. He said the meeting would be held at Chicago "some time next week."

TO TRY ENGLISH CHANNEL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Agustin Sallas, a young swimmer of the city of Vera Cruz, is soon to leave for England to make an attempt to swim the English Channel, it is announced. Sallas is a strong swimmer, and during one of his trials in the Gulf of Mexico he remained in the water for 15 hours. A collection to defray the young Mexican swimmer's expenses for this expedition is being taken up among the athletic clubs and other recreational organizations in Vera Cruz and throughout Mexico. He plans to attempt to negotiate the Channel swim from France to England during August.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	28	12	.700
Kansas City	24	12	.667
St. Paul	23	18	.561
Indianapolis	19	21	.475
Milwaukee	16	22	.421
Louisville	16	22	.421
Toledo	15	23	.395
Columbus	15	26	.366

RESULTS FRIDAY

St. Paul 6, Minneapolis 4.
Louisville 5, Indianapolis 4.
Milwaukee 2, Kansas City 1.

THREE CAPTAINS CHOSEN

HAVERFORD, Pa.—Eugene F. Hogenauer '31 of New York, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Haverford College varsity tennis team for next season. He has been No. 1 player for the last two years. Albert I. Supplee '30 of Hampton, N. J., has been elected captain of the baseball team, and J. Howard Morris Jr. '30 of Byrn Mawr, captain of the varsity track team. Morris is the middle Atlantic states shot put and discus champion.

A Record Breaker

Associated Press

HARLOW P. ROTHERT '30
Stanford University Track Team

FOUR-YEAR RULE FOR SERVICE SCHOOLS?

This Is Proposed by Hamilton Fish Jr. of New York

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a letter sent to James W. Good, Secretary of War by Representative Hamilton Fish Jr. of New York, a compromise of the difference between the United States Military and United States Naval academies, which resulted in a suspension of the athletic relations between these two service schools, is proposed.

Annapolis and West Point fell out with each other over eligibility rules two years ago, the United States Naval Academy authorities insisting that West Point adhere to the three-year rule, whereas West Point asserted its right to play men on its team who had already seen three years of football service in colleges.

In his letter, Representative Fish proposed that the Government institutions compromise on a four-year rule and expressed the opinion that, if West Point accepted this, Annapolis would readily acquiesce.

TALKIE MOVIE FOR GOLF INSTRUCTION

George Duncan Plans New Way of Teaching the Game

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The announcement that George Duncan, captain of the British Ryder Cup team, will shortly impart golfing instruction through the medium of a "talkie" cinematograph film opens up fresh possibilities for the camera as an aid to athletic preparation. The value of the moving picture, especially of the "slow motion" order, has long been recognized by students of sport, and a great many good films have been exhibited publicly. Not long ago a series was produced, showing star performers engaged in diving, sailing, sculling, wrestling, and playing lawn tennis, polo, and football. Most sports, too, have been the subject of technical films, not "jazzed" in any way to suit popular taste; but evolved in all seriousness to reveal mysteries of technique indiscernible to the eye when actions are made at normal speed. Lord Burghley, the world famous Olympic hurdling champion, is one man who has gained much through studying his art on the screen, and he is one of thousands.

The advent of the cine-camera, which enables amateurs to take and, afterward, project cinema studies without great expense or difficulty, has helped to popularize this method of instruction, and a notable example of its efficacy was a recent film on Rugby football, in which W. W. Wakefield and a host of other internationally renowned players appeared. Passing movements, and the intricacies of kicking, tackling, and handing off, among other things, were shown to perfection, and the film was soon in great demand among clubs.

In an instructional film of this type sub-titles, however cleverly condensed, are inadequate to stress the particularly important details in the pictures that follow. The difficulty in this matter will presumably be swept away when the "teachie" follows in the steps of the "talkie." Golf, one would think, lends itself admirably to verbal as well as ocular exposition, and a combination of the two may be expected greatly to facilitate learning. It is one thing to hear the professional's detailed advice, and another to appreciate its application. Duncan, in his impending film, will cover instruction on many points connected with the game, including the correct stance the right positioning of the hands, how to drive, putt and play approach shots, and the appropriate use of various clubs. He will talk and illustrate his points simultaneously.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	25	13	.658
Reading	18	15	.545
Toronto	21	18	.538
Baltimore	20	19	.513
Newark	17	18	.486
Montreal	19	21	.475
Jersey City	14	22	.389
Buffalo	13	21	.382

RESULTS FRIDAY

Rochester 12, Toronto 11.
Jersey City 7, Newark 4.
Baltimore 14, Reading 9.
Montreal 9, Buffalo 7.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Mission	44	19	.698
Los Angeles	37	29	.561
San Francisco	37	30	.552
Hollywood	31	30	.508
Oakland	34	33	.507
Sacramento	28	40	.412
Portland	23	38	.377
Seattle	23	38	.377

RESULTS FRIDAY

Hollywood 8, Oakland 3.
Los Angeles 3, Seattle 2 (14 innings).
Sacramento 7, Mission 5.
San Francisco 4, Portland 3.

NAVY BALLOON NO. 1 IS VICTOR

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The United States Navy balloon No. 1 officially was declared the winner of the national elimination balloon race May 31 by the contest committee of the National Aeronautical Association. The Navy bag traveled 952 miles. It was piloted by Lieut. T. G. W. Settle and carried Ensign W. Bushnell as aide.

Cardinals Regain League Leadership

Defeat Cincinnati Reds While Pittsburgh Is Losing to Philadelphia

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	26	15	.634
Pittsburgh	23	14	.622
Chicago	22	14	.611
Philadelphia	19	17	.528
New York	17	17	.500
Boston	15	23	.395
Brooklyn	14	22	.389
Cincinnati	12	26	.316

RESULTS FRIDAY

Philadelphia 10, Pittsburgh 7.
St. Louis 8, Cincinnati 1.

By winning their fifth straight game against Cincinnati, May 31, the St. Louis Cardinals went back into the lead of the National League pennant race, displacing the Pittsburgh Pirates, who lost to Philadelphia, 10 to 7. It was the Pirates' second defeat in their last 11 games and their first game against eastern competition on their home grounds.

The unfortunate Cincinnati Reds have now been defeated 14 times in their last 15 games, and the game May 31 indicated that they were still a long way from recovering. They made 10 hits to the Cardinals' eight, yet the Cardinals made eight runs to the Reds' one. The winners bunched their hits in the first three innings to score all their runs, a home run by Hafey starting them off in the first inning with two men on bases. It was his eleventh of the season.

Kemner Pleases Reds

The pitching of Kemner, Cincinnati recruit boxman, was the one encouraging feature from a Cincinnati standpoint. He relieved May in the third inning and from then on the Cardinals were helpless, making only one hit during the rest of the game.

Fred Frankhouse started his second game of the season for the winners and although hit often, he was effective in the pinches and was credited with his first victory. The one Cincinnati run in the ninth came in as a result of a triple by Purdy, who was knocked in by a Critz single. As an example of the scoring efficiency of the Cardinals—they have made 41 hits in their last five games against the Reds and on these hits have scored 31 runs. The Reds have made 34 hits and nine runs. Not much difference in hitting, but a vast difference in scoring.

Home Runs by O'Doul and Klein

Pittsburgh did not give away its lead in the league without a keen struggle. A four-run rally in the eighth, in which Thompson hit a double with two men on bases and O'Doul followed with a home run, settled the game. Klein also hit a home run. It was O'Doul's tenth of the season and Klein's twelfth. The Phillies took a five-run lead in the third inning, but the Pirates came back rapidly to make and tied the score in the fifth. French, the Pirates' fine recruit pitcher, made a poor start, being taken out in the third inning, but Dawson was credited with the defeat. The scores:

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	1	10	11	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	1	7	13	1

Batteries—Willoughby, Sweetland, McGraw and Davis, Lerian; French, Dawson, Meime and Hargreaves, Hemsley. Winning pitcher—Willoughby. Losing pitcher—Dawson. Umpires—Pfirman, Quigley and Moran. Time—2h. 36m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	x	8	8	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	1

Batteries—Frankhouse and Wilson; May, Kemner and Sukeforth. Losing pitcher—May. Umpires—Jorda, Magerkurth and Klem. Time—1h. 33m.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATIO

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	28	15	.651
New Orleans	28	19	.596
Memphis	22	20	.524
Little Rock	22	23	.489
Nashville	21	22	.488
Mobile	19	25	.422
Atlanta	19	27	.413
Chattanooga	17	25	.405

RESULTS FRIDAY

Nashville 13, Atlanta 1.
Birmingham 2, Chattanooga 0.
New Orleans 4, Little Rock 0.
Mobile 8, Memphis 5.

COLUMBIA CREW IN CAMP

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The Columbia University oarsmen and coaches arrived at their Hudson camp at Crum Elbow May 31 and the four crews—varsity, junior varsity, freshman and substitute were out on the river in the evening.

Dual Track and Field Meets Disappearing in Middle West

Triangular, Quadrangular and Conference Meets and Relay Carnivals Taking Their Place, Says Major Griffith

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Dual track and field meets are fast disappearing in favor of triangular, quardrangular and conference meets and the great relay carnivals in the middle West, according to Maj. J. L. Griffith, commissioner of athletics in the Intercollegiate Conference, who is making a study of changing conditions in the sport hereabouts.

"On the east coast and on the Pacific coast, dual track meets appear to be holding their popularity. They appear to be gaining on the west coast, but in the middle West they have been steadily losing for years. The public will not turn out for a dual meet, and the only persons apparently interested are the competitors and the officials. The athletes themselves lose interest when they see that the public attaches little importance to their achievements.

"However, our relay meets and the games which draw in larger groups of institutions, seem to be holding their own or gaining in popularity. This may be due to the fact that a higher caliber of competition is assured. In the relay meets the chief appeal is the thrill of the relay races themselves."

How the relay carnivals have grown was told by Major Griffith. First there was the Pennsylvania Relays. Then came the Drake Relays, which Major Griffith himself started and now there are relay carnivals held in all parts of the country—the Illinois Relays, Kansas Relays, Washington Relays, Texas Relays, Ohio Relays, Wisconsin Relays being among the others.

"At the present time," said Major Griffith, "these relays are open to all colleges, anywhere. I think in the near future we will see them beginning to draw their lines to take in entries only from their own sections of the country. Then there will be no question as to conflict of dates between them.

"That is the way the big conference championship meets have evolved. First there was the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. meet which was thrown open to everybody and claimed to decide the national college championships. Then came the "Big Ten" which invited all the colleges to its meets, and then the Missouri Valley Conference. By a process of development, however, these conference meets have come to limit themselves to their own member colleges, attempting to settle championships only within their own loops."

The Intercollegiate Conference, better known as the Western Conference or "Big Ten," was the first closely organized conference. Now there are about 70 college conferences in the United States, each conducting its own championship carnivals among its own members.

Some track coaches have seen fit to blame spring football practice for the decline of interest in track and field athletics shown by the students. They think spring football, therefore, should be abolished. Major Griffith deplores this attitude, stating that if spring football has an appeal, track cannot gain by suppressing it. The thing to do is to build up track itself, to make it more interesting, by promoting the bigger meets which will bring out the crowds.

WASHINGTON NINE IS VICTOR OVER IDAHO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Ida.—The University of Washington baseball team moved to within one game of the championship of the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference here May 31 at the expense of the University of Idaho. A seventh-inning rally put Washington ahead in an 8-to-7 score.

If Washington defeats Idaho in the second game of the series its claim to the title will be clean but if the Vandals are victorious, Washington State and Washington will finish in a tie, each with nine games won and seven lost.

The game was a spectacular show of college baseball. Idaho offered a determined defense, and the pitching of F. E. Judy '31, Vandal player, was excellent.

Both teams scored in the first inning, two of Washington's runs coming when Rudolph Tollefson '30 drove out a home run with one on. Wilson Gaw '30 scored a second home run for Washington, while Frank McMillin '30 helped the Vandal cause with a home run in the sixth inning with one man on. Washington clinched the game with two runs in the seventh inning, the final tallies. Washington is expected to win the second game and the title, but the Vandal defense will call for the Huskies' best. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	3	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	8	9	2
Idaho	2	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	7	7	2

Batteries—MacLean, Davis and Brannon; Judy and Price. Time—1h. 50m.

SIMPSON FIRST AT DUNCAN

DUNCAN, Ariz. (AP)—Paul Simpson, Burlington (N. C.) college youth forged to the front May 31 in the sixty-second lap of the transcontinental footrace, running the 28 miles from Lordsburg, N. M., to Duncan in 4h. 57m. 50s. Simpson averaged 7.6 miles an hour over the dirt roads and desert country. Giusto Umek, Italy, was second, in 5h. 10m. 40s., strengthening his hold on third place. The first five leaders in elapsed time: Peter Gavuzzi, England, 40th, 23m. 47s.; John Salo, Passaic, N. J., 40th, 44m. 57s.; Giusto Umek, Italy, 42nd, 48m. 58s.; Samuel Richman, New York, 40th, 2m. 22s.; Paul Simpson, Burlington, N. C., 44th, 10m. 42s.

SHIELDS WINS TITLE

Francis X. Shields of New York, N. Y., tenth ranking player of the United States in the men's division and first in the junior division, captured the Harvard interscholastic tennis tournament May 31, defeating Arthur Noble of Newton Centre, Mass., who ranks No. 20 in the United States among juniors, in the final in rather easy fashion, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1. The team title again goes to Phillips Andover Academy of Andover, Mass., which team defeated then Roxbury School of Cheshire, Conn., and Newton High School. Andover scored 12 points, Roxbury 11, Newton High 10, Worcester Academy 7, Phillips Exeter Academy 6, and Loomis Institute of Windsor, Conn.

COACHES ADVOCATE STARTING DEVICES

Propose Study of Those Used—Want Changes in Hurdles.

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Use of starting blocks as a means of speeding up track meets was advocated May 31 by the Association of College Track Coaches of America at their annual meeting. The mentors recommended no special style but suggested study of those experimented with this season in the East and West, with a view to selecting the best device.

The coaches also recommended that the I. C. A. A. A. A. reduce the weight of hurdles to not over 15 pounds and make other alterations in the framework.

Frank M. Kanaly of Yale was elected president, succeeding John O'Reilly of Georgetown, N. J. Cartmell was elected vice-president and Carl Merner, of Columbia, secretary-treasurer. New directors, elected for two-year terms, are E. L. Farrell, of Harvard, and Frank J. Shea, of Pittsburgh, for one year; Earl J. Thompson, of the Naval Academy, Robert L. Templeton of Stanford and Jack O'Rourke of Colgate.

SHIELDS WINS AT DARTMOUTH

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—John R. A. Shields '32, Seattle, Wash., won the Dartmouth College championship golf tourney by defeating John G. Cheney '28 of Buffalo, N. Y., 5 and 4, in the final round May 31. Cheney is a member of the varsity golf team and won the Buffalo open tournament last year. Leading 1 up at the end of the first 18 holes, Shields shot five 2s in the afternoon round and begining with the seventh hole scored five birdies on the next eight holes.

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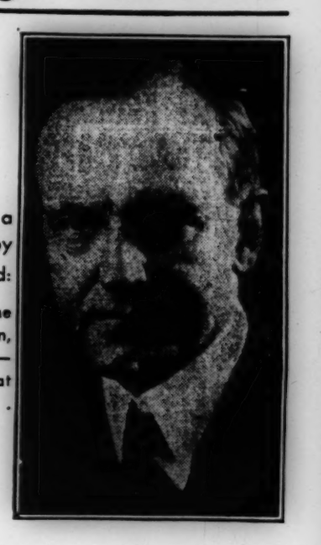

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BOROTRA WINS FROM HUNTER

Lacoste Defeats Tilden While Miss Wills Wins in French Tennis

ROLAND GARROS STADIUM, PARIS (AP)—Jean Borotra, one of France's famous "Three Musketeers" of the tennis courts, eliminated Francis T. Hunter, United States, in the quarter-finals of the French Tennis Championships today, 6—8, 10—8, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Today's play was in continuation of a match which ended because of darkness May 31 with the American star leading his French rival 8—6, 8—10, 6—4. On resumption of play Hunter seemed unable to get going and fell before Borotra, the Frenchman winning the fourth set 6—4, thus squaring the match and then taking the fifth set, 6—3.

Miss Wills in Final

Miss Helen N. Wills, United States, entered the final round of the women's singles, defeating Miss Eileen Bennett, English star, in the semifinals by scores of 6—2, 7—5.

Due partly to a close line decision in her favor which caused her deliberately to throw away two points, the American queen of the courts had a fairly narrow escape from losing a set for the first time since the English championships of 1927. Although there was never any question of Miss Wills' ultimate victory, the English player achieved the rare feat of forcing a set to deuce against the champion of three nations when she made a courageous bid for the second set.

The English girl started impressively and won the first two games; but her success was short-lived. Launching a hard-driving counter-offensive Miss Wills reeled off four straight games and led, 4—2, her forceful drives to both ends of the baseline keeping Miss Bennett traveling fast back and forth. A few moments more and Miss Wills ran out the set, 6—2.

The speed and pace of the driving in the opening set was superior to four-fifths of the men's singles seen in this tournament. The set by points:

Miss Wills ..... 2 1 4 4 4 4 4 4—27—6
Miss Bennett ..... 4 4 1 0 2 0 2 1—14—2

Tries Net Game

Miss Bennett essayed timid excursions to the net at the beginning of the second set and won her service owing to Miss Wills' surprise; but the American soon got the range and passed the Britisher, winning her own service. When she then broke through Miss Bennett, the English star returned to baseline play with the games 2—1 against her. Never had Miss Wills' service appeared as severe as in the fourth game, which she lost, however, because of double faults, making the games 2 all.

Games became 3 all when Miss Wills lost her second service in this set. She was putting so much spin on her delivery that she had double-faulted four times thus far. She appeared extremely anxious to make sure of winning this match which was looked upon as a veritable final, the same pair having met in the last round of the 1928 tournament.

Miss Wills assumed the lead at 4—3 with fast returns of Miss Bennett's service shots and might have led, 5—3, had not the crowd staged a baseball rooting scene, hooting and whistling when a ball called good in favor of the Californian appeared out to the fans in the stands. Miss Wills slapped the ball into the net twice for double faults, making the score 4 all.

Miss Bennett was able to take only one more game, the long tenth session, and Miss Wills ran out the match without further difficulty. The set by points:

Miss Wills 1 4 4 4 4 3 4 2 4 6 4 4—41—7
Miss Bennett 4 1 0 6 2 5 2 4 1 8 1 1—35—5

J. Rene Lacoste conquered W. T. Tilden 2d, in one of the greatest of their series of Franco-American tennis battles, winning their semifinal round duel by scores of 6—1, 6—0, 5—7, 6—3.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS NOW NEED ATTENTION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER—That there are 5719 acres of land devoted to public parks and playing fields in East Lancashire was revealed at the annual meeting of the East Lancashire Playing Fields Association here. This total is equal to 2.2 acres per 1000 residents. The area served by these parks represents 67 local authorities and a population estimated at 2,500,000.

Lord Derby, president of the association, said that in the future attention would have to be given to the provision of playing fields in rural areas. Adequate provisions were being made by municipal authorities in connection with modern town planning schemes; but the country districts were not being considered to anything like the same extent.

At another meeting of the East Lancashire Playing Fields Association, it was reported that Colonel Porritt has presented Nuttall Hall and 14½ acres of property to Ramsbottom for recreational purposes. The property has been laid out by Colonel Porritt with football fields, cricket pitches, bowling greens and lawn tennis courts.

INDIA TO WATCH WIMBLEDON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—India is looking forward with great interest to the appearance in England at the Wimbledon lawn tennis championships this year of Miss Jenny Sandison, its 19-year-old woman champion. Miss Sandison sprang into fame some two years ago at a Calcutta tournament and since then has carried everything before her, defeating the best women players in India. It was hoped that she would meet Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan, the famous California player, at Delhi this year, but, owing to a misunderstanding, the match did not come off.

EASTERN LEAGUE FORMED

NEW YORK (AP)—The organization of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League was completed at Princeton on May 30, when the executive committee ratified a constitution and by laws. Ellwood W. Kemp Jr., secretary-treasurer of the league, announced May 31. Operating informally this season under a schedule one game short of a round robin of home-and-home engagements for the six members, the league will begin to function officially next season.

UNITED STATES DEFEATS CUBA

DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—The United States clinched victory in the American Zone Davis Cup tennis finals May 31 by winning their third straight match, in the doubles against Cuba, 6—2, 6—1, 6—0. John W. Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison clinched the match, winning as they pleased over Capt. Ricardo Morales and Herman Upmann of Cuba.

YALE ELECTS CURRIE

GALES FERRY, Conn. (AP)—Etheredge Currie '32 of Detroit, Mich., was elected captain of the Yale freshman crew, May 31. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, where he captained the crew in his second year. He was a halfback on the freshman football eleven last fall. He rows in No. 7 position.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Middlebury 4, Tufts 2.
Spring field 10, St. Michaels 1.
Wesleyan 6, Bates 0.
Luther 6, Iowa State 1.
Illinois Wesleyan 2, Lincoln 1.
Ohio State 5, Michigan 1.
West Illinois Teachers 4, Illinois Normal 3.

J. W. HEARNE HAS A RECORD INNINGS

Turns in 285 Runs in Middlesex vs. Essex Match

	W	L	1st Inn. Led	Bend	WP	Pts.
Derbyshire	4	1	2	0	0	42
Lancashire	4	1	1	1	0	40
Middlesex	4	1	1	0	0	37
Kent	4	2	0	0	0	32
Warwickshire	3	2	0	1	1	31
Nottingham re	3	1	1	0	0	29

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—In the Middlesex vs. Essex game at Weyton, May 31, which developed into a grim contest for the lead on first innings, J. W. Hearne, who made his first appearance for Middlesex, distinguished himself by making 285, the highest individual innings ever played for Middlesex and the best in first-class cricket this season. The Essex men were probably fairly confident about those points that are awarded for a lead on the first innings of an uncompleted match when their first venture closed with 477. Toward this big total A. C. Russell, veteran left-hander, contributed 111.

Middlesex's knock was almost a one-man affair apart from Hearne, J. L. Guise was the only one who went beyond 50, and five members of the team failed to reach double figures. The innings realized 486. Batting a second time, Essex made 54 for 2 wickets before stumps were drawn.

Lancashire Has Big Score

Lancashire, the present holder of the championship, hit 592, the biggest score yet made in one innings this season, at Worcester against Worcestershire, and then cut matters fine in dismissing its opponents twice before the time expired. Frank Watson and Ernest Tyldesley shared in the batting honors for Lancashire, making 207 and 187 respectively. Worcestershire's knocks produced 308 and 260. The only member of the home team to pass the century was J. Higgins who, however, after hitting 109 in the first innings, was dismissed without scoring in the second.

Worcestershire had five wickets still in hand with only a couple of hours left for play, but the "tail" wagged only feebly and the Lancastrians were able to carry the day by an innings and 24 runs and incidentally hang close onto the new leader in the standing.

Kent, reckoned as likely to prove one of Lancashire's formidable rivals for the championship, failed to realize its anticipations against Warwickshire and lost by an innings and 50 runs. Four hundred eighty-five was the score for the winners who batted first and afterward put out the visitors for 222 and 213. R. E. S. Wyatt made a century for Warwickshire and the nearest approach for Kent was 97 by Leslie Ames.

Fender in Fine Form

Surrey's match against Northamptonshire at the Oval saw the home captain, P. G. H. Fender, in winning form with the ball. He disappointed with bat, while Surrey was making 197 and 366 for 6 wickets, declared; but when the visitors batted the second time—they made 170 in their first attempt—he accounted for eight batsmen at the cost of less than 10 runs apiece, and the whole Northamptonshire side was dismissed for 214. Surrey thus getting home with 179 to spare. Andrew Sandham batted consistently for the winners. His first spell at the wicket produced 67 and his second 110.

Two matches outside the county championship series ended "honey easy." Oxford University acquitted itself well against Leicestershire although 111 runs behind with 9 wickets to fall when the game finished as a draw. Leicestershire hit 383 in its first innings, 127 of them coming from W. E. Astill—and Oxford replied with 309. The top scorer was I. Akers-Douglas with 54. N. Ford made 51. Leicestershire declared its second innings closed at 183 for 5 wickets. This left the Dark Blues in need of 258 for victory and 2½ hours in which to get them. There were 146 on the board for the loss of 7 wicket when the end came.

Judicious timing of the declaration is an important item in cricket tactics and the opinion was held that Wales delayed too long in batting on against Sussex until the first innings realized 555 for 6 wickets. Sussex with 294 to its credit, as a result of its first knock, made 287 for 3 wickets in the second innings when stumps were drawn and so was 26 runs ahead with 7 wickets to fall and Wales to bat again. E. H. Bowley made 107 for Sussex while Lord Aberdare, Hills and Bell all entered three figures for Wales.

Athletics Off on New Winning Run

Defeat Detroit Tigers in Only American League Game Played

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	29	9	.763
St. Louis	25	15	.625
New York	20	16	.556
Detroit	24	21	.533
Cleveland	19	20	.487
Chicago	16	26	.381
Washington	13	23	.361
Boston	11	27	.289

RESULTS FRIDAY

Philadelphia 9, Detroit 6.

The Philadelphia Athletics continued in their winning stride by defeating the Detroit Tigers in the opening game of the series, 9 to 6, making the record between them even for the season with two victories apiece. It was the only game played in the American League May 31, and as a result the Athletics increased their margin over the second place St. Louis Browns to five full games.

Manager Connie Mack, remembering that Ehmke was once a member of the Detroit team, thought it a good opportunity to give Emhke his first chance of the season to start a game. He had finished one against Washington a week ago which had been credited to him and was apparently ready for his first regular try. He was, for Detroit made only two runs off him in seven innings, but when Rommel relieved him, the Tigers found their batting eyes to score four runs in the ninth.

It was the fourth straight victory for the Athletics and their fifteenth in their last 16 games. Neither Carroll nor Yde was effective against the Athletics and the Tigers sustained their sixth defeat in their last eight games. The continued heavy hitting of James J. Foxx, Philadelphia first baseman, kept him well in the lead of the American League hitters with the only average over .400 among the regulars. His present high mark is .434 resulting from a run in which he has hit safely in his last 14 games and has made at least three hits in five of his last seven games.

The Tigers used three pinch hitters and all of them made hits. Stone batted for Carroll in the seventh and doubled, scoring later. Hargrave and Fothergill singled as pinch hitters in the ninth to help in the Detroit rally which netted four runs. The score:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia. 1 0 2 0 2 2 1 0 x— 9 14 0
Detroit ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 4— 6 15 3

Batteries—Ehmke, Rommel and Cochrane; Carroll, Yde and Philips. Winning pitcher—Ehmke. Losing pitcher—Carroll. Umpires—Hildebrand and Moriarty. Time—2h. 10m.

Tobacco Drive to Win Girls Rouses Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

resisted by the Boys and Girls' Anti-Cigarette League. The ordinance has been enforced here and has survived attempted repeal but is now under fresh attack.

Aid was asked of the Principals' Club at a meeting presided over by William H. Dogan, superintendent of schools. Mrs. Alice Hyatt Mather, executive secretary of the league, reported that a druggist had circulated a petition and claimed he had signatures of all the citizens in the neighborhood expressing a desire that he sell cigarettes, and that he was now endeavoring to obtain the signatures of all of the teachers in the school.

If under cover of this petition the druggist began selling cigarettes, Mrs. Mather felt it would establish a very dangerous precedent. She thanked the school executive for the ready co-operation the league's anti-cigarette work had received from the schools.

Nation-Wide Move Advised Against Tobacco Publicity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSON, Miss.—"It is going to take an opposition nation-wide in scope to effectively combat the millions of dollars in propaganda that tobacco manufacturers are spending in a determined effort to get our boys and girls to smoke," in the opinion of Dr. W. F. Bond, state superintendent of education of Mississippi.

"Federal figures tell us that Mississippi alone spends $30,000,000 each year on tobacco. Is any comment necessary when I state that that is approximately twice the sum she spends on her public schools?

"And yet this annual 'smoke bill' is mounting. And to a great extent this can be traced to appearances in all forms of advertising of our young college boys and girls, most attractively presented, yes—but smoking.

Press Rights Uninvolved, Texas Teacher Declares

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—An appeal to the constituted authorities for aid in efforts to suppress objectionable features of cigarette advertising is not to be construed as an attack upon freedom of the press, contends William R. Muir, San Antonio school teacher.

Quoting from the constitution in support of his contention, Mr. Muir has written to the San Antonio Light an answer to that paper's editorial criticism of resolutions, sent to the mayor and others by local parent-teacher associations, in which alleged propaganda in cigarette advertising is attacked.

Anti-Cigarette Appeal Voiced by Church Women

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Smoking by girls and women, either in private or in public, was condemned by the Woman's Missionary Society of the general synod of the Reformed Church in the United States.

At the closing session of the fifteenth triennial session at Hickory, N. C., the delegates adopted as a whole the resolution drafted by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, national president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

As a result of the action, the women as an organization and as individuals will send their protests to newspapers and radio stations giving space and time to cigarette advertising containing testimonials embellished with portraits of women and testimonials paid for, which were declared to be misleading.

Protest From Arkansas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Shakespeare Club of Conway has taken a stand against advertisements now being used by cigarette manufacturers, the resolution stating in part: "We would protest seriously the continuation of this sort of advertising and urge the co-operation of all groups and individuals interested in the welfare of our young women in furthering this protest."

Grange Renews Fight

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Indicative of the attitude of rural people in the United States regarding obnoxious billboard advertising which pictures women and young people as cigarette smokers, the May bulletin of the Grange contains a report that that organization has "directed its fire" against such advertising. "The Grange attitude on cirarettes," the report declares, "is consistent with its age-old fight against alcoholic liquors and narcotics."

City Council Takes Action

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PETALUMA, Calif. — Copies of a resolution recently adopted by the City Council here, protesting against billboard advertising "calculated and intended to appeal to women smokers and to young girls and boys," have been sent to the offending tobacco company and to the League of California Municipalities.

Mayor's Protest Wins

SPEARFISH, S. D.—Notified by the Mayor that cigarette advertising, particularly such as portrayed, women and young people smoking, was objectionable to citizens of this community, the company on whose billboards such advertising was appearing, immediately replied that no further advertising of that sort would be displayed here.

Welfare Groups Act

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

YAKIMA, Wash.—Aroused by obnoxious billboard and poster advertising designed to encourage smoking among young boys and girls, social welfare organizations of Yakima have united in combating such commercial methods and are working for the passage of a city ordinance prohibiting tobacco advertising on billboards.

Law to Be Studied

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COMPTON, Calif.—The City Council has asked the City Attorney to study the question of passing a law to abolish a cigarette advertisement appearing on billboards depicting a girl and boy smoking, after a request for such a law had been made by representatives of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Pathfinders' Club.

CUBA TO CUT IMPORTS AS ANSWER TO TARIFF

HAVANA, Cuba (AP)—In a speech before the Rotary Club, Carlos Miguel de Cespedes, Secretary of Public Works, warned the Cuban people, that, in view of the almost certain prospect that the United States will increase its tariff on sugar, they must prepare to bravely meet the "dire situation facing us in the next few years."

The certainty that the United States will raise the tariff on sugar imports has given an added impetus to President Machado's campaign for retrenchment and for buying Cuban products to the exclusion of foreign goods whenever practical.

FARRELL LEADS FIELD

LONDON (AP)—John C. Farrell, open golf champion of the United States, led the field after the first round of a 36-hole invitation medal competition opening the Selsdon Park course near London. He scored 72. Other scores: Ernest R. Whitcombe 75; Abe Mitchell 74; Joseph Turnsea 76; J. H. Taylor 74; Edward Dudley 80; Edward Ray 80.

HAGEN DEFEATS COMPSTON

BLACKWELL PARK, Birmingham, Eng. (AP)—Walter C. Hagen, United States, defeated A. R. W. Compston 1 up in a 36-hole golf match today, coming from behind to win after Compston had won a 36-hole match from him May 31 at Moor Park, 7 and 8.

COTTON DEFEATS SMITH

COULSDON COURT, Eng. (AP)—Henry C. Cotton, British professional golfer, defeated Horton Smith, young United States professional, 6 and 5 in an exhibition match at 36 holes today.

H. M. HARTNETT RE-ELECTED

Harry M. Hartnett '30, has been re-elected captain of the Harvard varsity lacrosse team for the 1930 season. Hartnett was a leading defenseman on the team this season and was a regular last season. He also played lacrosse his freshman year.

ILLINOIS ELECTS TOPPER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—J. R. Topper '32 was elected captain of the 1931 University of Illinois tennis squad here May 30. Topper was a No. 2 man on the team this year, his first in competition.

SCHOAFF ELECTED CAPTAIN

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. (AP)—Thomas R. Schoaff '30 of Fort Wayne, Ind., was elected captain of the Williams College tennis team for next season, on May 31.

BUICK MOTOR SHIPMENTS

Shipments of the Buick Motor Company during May amounted to about 12,000 Buick and Marquette cars compared with 11,118 in April. The tentative June schedule calls for 20,400 unit.

General Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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Choice lots on paved streets with all improvements in, many as low as $875 for cash.

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AGENTS WANTED

WE HAVE openings for several women agents who are really intelligent. Too intelligent, for example, to believe all this misrepresentation about making $50,000 in 6 months and 43 minutes. To such women we offer a chance to sell finest foundation garments for a New England concern of sound financial standing, headed by a woman style authority. Exceptionally high commissions and generous bonus plan. A simple, practical plan of selling, plus unusually attractive printed material, enable capable women to earn $2000 and more a year, depending entirely upon their own ability. If you are interested, write GRACE GRAHAM COMPANY, Dept. 8B22, Springfield, Mass.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Ancient and Modern Necromancy, Alias Mesmerism and Hypnotism, Denounced." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

CORSET MAKERS

MRS. J. B. MORRILL
CORSET MAKER
29 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.
366 Fifth Avenue, New York

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OUTDOOR painted display and commercial sign business, operating in three middle-west states; $62,000 gross volume last year and growing; brick and tile studio with 9000-foot floor space on property 86x185; 70,000 square feet of steel bulletins, modern and in fine condition, all under contract; would like to retire; unusual opportunity. Address P. O. Box 1126, Fargo, N. D.

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SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 19 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

ARE YOU MOVING TO NEW YORK?
Our sunny, comfortable 9-room house may meet your needs. Restricted community, private beach. Description, photos on request. OWNER, 123 Grosvenor St., Douglaston, L. I., N. Y.

Suburb of Los Angeles, Glendale, Calif.

Foothill home on corner; beautifully landscaped; lot 200x155; 11 rooms, 5 baths; maid and chauffeur quarters; living room 30x20; dining room 24x15; other rooms in proportion; convenient to Schools and transportation; sell at cost. Owner, J. F. STANFORD, 804 Kenneth Rd., Glendale, Calif.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—For sale, unusual bargain, delightful home, every convenience, in most desirable residential section. Address MRS. GEORGE CALE, 12 Westmoreland Place.

LISTS OF RETAILERS

LISTS! DISTRICTED—100% coverage; mailing, zoned, towns, county; multigraphing, mimeographing, mailing, addressing. DEALERS' LIST SERVICE, 437 S. Hill, Los Angeles, Calif. TU. 6188.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

IMPORTANT firm with sales organization covering whole of South Africa willing accept sole agency any good advertised line. A. J. NORTH & CO., Ltd., 71 Hout St., Cape Town.

SWISS agent looking for representation of new practical articles for Switzerland. ARTHUR NEUBURGER, Müllerfriedbergstr. 20, St. Gall, Switzerland.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Good Opportunity for Women

Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MARRIED man, experience in Foreign and Domestic trade and selling, desires position of trust; would represent firm on Pacific Coast, or take local position; Spanish scholar; salary only. J. A. PORTELA, 3035 Winter St., Los Angeles, Calif.

SUMMER RESORTS

AN UNFORGETTABLE VACATION
THE MORREY EAGLE RIVER, WIS.
A Northern Wisconsin resort situated on the famous Eagle chain of lakes; beautiful scenery, golf, tennis, swimming, aquaplaning, motoring and riding; cuisine excellent. For information and booklet write M. B. MOREY, Proprietor.

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Metropolitan 5078 Tucker 5893
NEW ERA PLACEMENT BUREAU (Agcy.) Intelligent service for placement in OFFICES and HOMES; registration in person. 230-31 H. W. Hellman Bldg. Los Angeles

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1065 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

FRENCH LESSONS

PARIS—Mlle. Ducros, former professor in American College, gives French lessons; translations; preparation theses. 102, Av. Victor-Hugo.

HOUSE AGENTS

PARIS—MR. FARGETON, Box 51, The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Avenue Opéra; Houses, Villas, Commercial Premises, etc.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

To MANUFACTURERS

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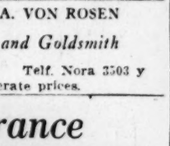

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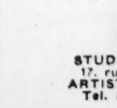

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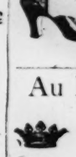

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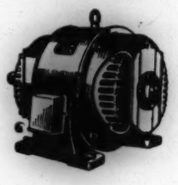

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PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL
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55 Muhlebachstr.
Opposite Christian Science church. Moderate rates, delicious home cooking. A stay for a day, a home for a year.

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Quality Is Paramount at
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CHURCH STREET, BOKSBURG

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MURDOCK'S
Reliable Jewellers, Diamond Merchants Watchmakers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
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Comprehensive Stocks of:
Diamond Rings, Watches, Clocks and Jewellery
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All Repairs personally supervised.
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Printing Executed at Short Notice
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All classes of stationery, fountain pens, standard literature, latest fiction, school books and requisites; juvenile & toy books.

Try in the home:—
EUZOL { Baking Powder / Cloudy Ammonia / Salaf & Cooking Oil
Made in Durban
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Union of South Africa

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(Continued)

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Shipping, Forwarding and
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MARINE PARADE
Surf Bathing, Tennis, Garages, Bedrooms With Phones, also Hot and Cold Running Water
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513-515 WEST STREET
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THE BABIES
We Clothe Them from Infancy Onward at
BONNIES
The KIDDIES SHOP
250 BREE STREET
Between Eloff & Joubert Streets

Better Value in Footwear
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our store.
Only address:
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Foundry Plumbago & Coal Dust. Pipe & Flange Joint Compound. "Murella" Roller Composition. Graphite for Granolithic, Paint, etc.
Consult us re Grinding Requirements
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High Class Residential Hotel
Every comfort, moderate terms, garages
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Charlton Terrace, Johannesburg
offers comfort and quietness. Pleasant grounds, 2 tennis courts, garages. Ten minutes' walk to Christian Science church. Phone 00165. Tel. "Fairhaven," Johannesburg.

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B. SEIGEL
BOOTMAKER
Hand-made Python and Lizard Boots and Shoes. Ladies' Handbags a Speciality. Repairs.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
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Auctioneers, Real Estate, Insurance
Financial and General Agents
WE CAN ASSIST YOU:
To Buy a comfortable house on your own terms.
To Buy a nice little farm within easy reach of Pretoria.
To Advise and assist you to buy or start a business.
To Raise a loan and transact your financial affairs.
To Insure your house, furniture and motor car at low rates.
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THE MODEL PRINTING CO.
High-Class Printers and
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Commercial Printing and
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Southern Rhodesia

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SMART & COPLEY Ltd.
KODAK SPECIALISTS
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Main Street, Bulawayo

Australia

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Ladies & Children's Drapers
Boys' and Men's Mercery
Millinery and Fancy Novelties
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London House, Lutwyche Rd., Lutwyche

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GLADYS FROST
Teacher of Piano, Singing, Accompanying
Can assist you to choose your piano
Treasury Chambers Phone Central 2890
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Australia

BRISBANE
(Continued)

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Established 1863 LTD
One of Queensland's
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Orders called for and delivered.

Western Australia

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For good work
Consult
ALFRED HART
Painter—Decorator—Renovator
At Your Service 2 James Rd., Swanbourne

New Zealand

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For Furniture
That Is Better
G. G. MacQuarrie Ltd.
Electrical Contractors
Crosley Radio, Sales and Service Agents for "Toleco" Silk Shades
The Armstrong Table Stove Stocked
95 WILLIS STREET Phone 45.865

S. E. CHILMAN
Bookseller and Stationer
Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens Stocked
144 LAMBTON QUAY

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Zealand

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

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for Fashion Goods
Furnishings and Household Drapery Values
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HOPE BROS. Ltd.
The House for Value in Men's and Boys' Outfitting
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80 Cuba Street and Corner Cuba and Vivian Street, Wellington; Also 109 Cashel Street, Christchurch
The noted lowpriced stores with the high quality goods—Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

ARTHUR LEE
"The Silk Centre"
Opp. G. P. O. Phone 41.210

Grace Walpole
Dress Specialist
Wholesale and Retail
144 Vivian Street Wellington
HEMSTITCHING A SPECIALTY

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Phone 43.847 50 Willis Street

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines (4 advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see following page.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Clearway St.—Furnished apartment 3 rooms, July and August; 1 or 2 adults; electric refrigerator. 2 minutes from church. J 35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—1 room furnished apartment to sublet for summer; near church. G-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 73 Audubon Rd.—In lovely section of Fenway; 1 and 2 room apartments; reasonable. Apply to JANITOR.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Attractive 5-room apartment at 7 Center St., near Dana; heated and janitor service; $75. Porter 0006 R.

DORCHESTER, MASS. 4-room apartment, reception hall, piazza; near beach. $50 a month. Talbot 0023.

EAST ORANGE, N. J. Sublet until October, furnished, or unfurnished, 3-room apartment; modern building; 5 minutes from station. K 15, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.
To rent, lower apartment, 8 rooms and bath separate entrances; 4 minutes to depot. Tel evenings, Winchester 1085.

NEW YORK CITY, East 40th—Small basement apartment, furnished, $60; accommodate 3. H 17, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, Tenth St., near Fifth Ave.—Three rooms, kitchen, garden; furnished or unfurnished; possession April 1st. Call Cal. 4294 between 9 and 6 for appointment.

NEW YORK CITY—Lady will share delightful cool apartment with one; elevator; $65. Telephone for particulars, Circle 6301.

PHILADELPHIA, Germantown—2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; also 5 rooms; second floor; small exclusive apartment house; one block Chelten Avenue; adults, GREENE. Telephone Germantown 9358.

SANDWICH, CAPE COD, MASS.—Old-fashioned house, furnished; summer rental; near sea, faces lake; conveniences; shady grounds. F 11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

NEW YORK CITY—Sublet 5-room apartment; sell furniture, silver, linens, etc.; perfect condition. 539 West 112. Monument 4062.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

NOTICE
First class seven passenger limousines for special trips, including Mrs. Eddy's Home. Benevolent Association, Memorial at Mt. Auburn, Pleasant View, and Bow, Concord, N. H., also historical points of interest, by experienced chauffeur guides, at regular prices. C. W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston. Tel. Ken. 1022.

NEW LA SALLE CAR FOR RENT with owner driver; by contract or by the hour or day. Beacon 4366 (Boston).

PLEASANT VIEW
AND BOW
Also trips to Mrs. Eddy's home, Benevolent Association and Memorial at Mount Auburn. Send for our folder describing other trips to points of interest. Our cars are driven by experienced chauffeur guides at reasonable prices.
LOWE'S RENTING SERVICE
681 BEACON STREET, BOSTON
Tel. Kenmore 6312-3-4

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BOARD for 2 children in country home; good care; wholesome amusements. Box 63, Myers, New York.

BOOK REPAIRING

S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Haymarket 0-43 Boston

BUNGALOWS TO LET

BUNGALOW, 5 rooms, furnished, screened porch, all conveniences, lawn, flowers. A. KUGLER, 135 Main Rd., Vineland, New Jersey.

FOR RENT—A bungalow on Newfound Lake, in the White Mountains; no housekeeping; meals at Inn; all conveniences; completely furnished; ideal place for children. HILLSIDE INN, East Hebron, N. H.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BOSTON—For sale, Ladies' Specialty Shop. Call OWNER, Kenmore 2933 between 9 and 12 A. M. and after 7 P. M.

BOSTON—1 room furnished apartment to sublet for summer; near church. G-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

CHESHAM, N. H.—Altitude 1350, on beautiful Silver Lake near Mount Monadnock, furnished 7-room cottage, fireplace, boats, garage; $100 July. Boston, Tel. Stadium 3323.

COTTAGE—Little Sebago Lake, West Gray, Maine; beach, fireplace, piano; good road; season only. Address BERT A. LIBBY.

FOR RENT ON CAPE COD—Roomy 3-room cottage in pine grove overlooking lake; screened front and back porch, fireplace, awnings, boat, garage; ice and groceries to door; 5 minutes' ride to beautiful ocean beach; always cool. CAPT. THEODORE R. ELLIS, West Harwich, Mass.

For Summer Rental
At Deer Isle, Maine—a roomy cottage on Pendexter Bay; beautiful views, a good beach; the cottage is fully furnished, has bath conveniences and running water; $350 for the season. Address MRS. D. S. EMMERTON, 376 Lafayette St., Salem, Mass.

FURNISHED 1-room cabin 12x15, screened porch, canoe, 10 miles from Bath, Me., $35 month by season. Box 417, Stanton, Mass.

KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE—Unusually attractive cottage, 2 large and 2 smaller chambers, bath, maid's room and bath, living-dining room, sitting room, den, kitchen, all antique furniture, fireplace, electricity, hardwood floors; season $800. A. G., Box 378, Kennebunkport.

ORR'S ISLAND, MAINE—Four-room cottage, nicely furnished; ocean view; electric lights; garage; $150 for the summer, or $50 per month. MRS. N. B. KNORR, Orr's Island, Me.

SANDWICH, CAPE COD, MASS.—Old-fashioned house, furnished; summer rental; near sea, faces lake; conveniences; shady grounds. F 11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES WANTED

MODERN 5-room furnished cottage; July and August, Long Island shore within one hour New York City; reasonable rental. Box M 30, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CLEANSERS AND DYERS

HIGH-GRADE cleansing, dyeing, pressing. Work called for and delivered. DURITE CLEANSERS, 20 Harvard Street, Brookline. Regent 5409.

COUNTRY BOARD

HAMILTON VILLA, Kearsarge, N. H.—A pleasant location in heart of mountains, comfortable rooms, home table and farm products; modern conveniences; accommodates 10; $15 to $16 per week. Circular, MRS. W. W. HAMILTON, Prop.

DANCING STUDIOS

RICHARDS' STUDIO OF DANCING
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Open for season. Enroll any time.
Private and class. Tel. B. B. 6060.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1334

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY — Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 451 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC., 105 W 40th St., N. Y. C. Tel. PEN. 5389.—A placement medium established 1920, for all office positions. Personal interviews only; 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

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For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

REAL ESTATE

BROOKLINE, MASS.
FISHER HILL

FOR SALE—Beautiful home, built by owner, exterior of tapestry brick. All woods carefully selected and perfectly matched. Contains 4 master bedrooms with baths, 2 parlors, large hall, master's dining room, sun room, 6 fireplaces, 5 maids' rooms with 2 baths, servants' dining room, kitchen, golf room, store rooms, laundry. Chauffeur's cottage and gardener's cottage with greenhouse adjoining. 167,000 sq. ft. of land, can be divided; high elevation; artistically laid out. Wonderful location. Make appointment for inspection. Box G-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA
For Sale—Land of the Sky; owner of most modern residential apartment house building, overlooking Asheville Golf and Country Club, and Grove Park Inn will sell on a 10 per cent basis, consisting of 8 completely furnished 4 and 5-rooms each apartments, built by a Chicago man. This property would suit some one who wishes to rest and play golf. Address Owner, P. O. Box 1858.

BRATTLEBORO, VT.—Mountain View Farm; attractive house 100 years old, good condition; 10 rooms; barn for 4 horses and 16 cows; outbuildings; ice house; fine spring water; 100 acres tillage, pasture and woodland; groves of pine and hemlock; wonderful view; desirable summer home, summer camp, rest home, or practical farming proposition; price $7,500. E. M. FREEMAN, 135 Winthrop Ave., Wollaston, Mass.

Overlooks Mohawk Trail, $4500

Beautiful high setting, wonderful view; rare 2-story 8-room Revolutionary Colonial, sun parlor, perfect repair, original hand made hinges, 4 fireplaces, 20 ft. living room, thoroughly modernized but original features kept; all improvements; 2-car garage, 3½ acres land, fruit, etc.; in summer colony, near golf links and center. CHAS. P. CLAPP CO., 201 Washington Street, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, 1105 Spruce St., Holmhurst—For sale, house, furniture, good will; showing income; 15 rooms, 3 baths; running water in each room; modern. Write MRS. CONSTANTINE, 4629 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Allegheny 5141.

HELP WANTED—MEN

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN wanted to sell Cadillac, La Salle and Chevrolet cars; steady work and good pay for experienced salesmen; recommendations required. H. C. LINTOTT, 25 Main Street, Nashua, N. H.

IF YOU are selling or can sell Auto Accessories, write for our selling proposition on How-Do-Us, Auto Wipers and Jiffy Window Cloths; large commissions. HOWARD DUSTLESS DUSTER CO., 491 C St., Boston, Mass.

SALESMAN for security business by house dealing only in investment stocks. Liberal commission paid. J. R. BOWMAN CO., Inc., 53 State St., Boston.

SALESMEN, Boston district, outside; 3 different positions; age 25-45. JENKINS EMPLOYMENT, 114 State St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL for laundry and general household work. SILVER BIRCHES, Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I. Phone Ronkonkoma 16.

GOVERNESS for little girl. Christian Scientist preferred. Box A-14, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

FREEDOM FIELD
Homelike, sunny surroundings in country for those desiring a home or needing care. STANLEY TRUEX, Laurelton, N. J.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $55 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road, Back Bay 4088.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Furnished 7-room house, July 1 to October 1; restricted neighborhood. 1235 East 28 St. Tel. Navarre 6085.

CONCORD, N. H.—For rent, July and August, furnished 8-room house, 2 baths, 3-car garage. Address MRS. E. W. HOLT, 110 Warren St., Concord, N. H.

DELIGHTFUL house, Eaton Court, Wellesley Hills, Mass.; 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, garage; unfurnished; near Christian Science church, station and trolleys; protected from traffic; care of yard by owner. Telephone Wellesley 1526.

TO RENT for season in best section of Little Nahant, 8-room house with sleeping porch; comfortably furnished; equipped with electric dishwasher and Frigidaire; near sandy beach; 2-car garage; rent very reasonable. G. W. SIXON, 104 Wilson Rd., Nahant, Mass. Phone 39.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

ANTIQUE and modern bureaus, tables, chairs, beautiful solid walnut 7-piece chamber suite, new Australian hair mattress, box springs; also kitchen furniture; very reasonable; owner leaving city. 108 Morton St., Newton Centre, Mass. Newton Centre 2778-W.

FOR SALE—Three-piece overstuffed set with linen covers. Tel. evenings Regent 8920 (Brookline, Mass.).

SACRIFICE $1200 worth of furniture, $400 for quick sale. Tel. Spring 8393 (N. Y. C.).

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

LAUNDRESSES

LAUNDRESS, first-class, with private home laundry; plain and fancy linens, dress and plain shirts, collars, silks, flannel trousers, outdoor drying; references. Box F-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LEATHER GOODS REPAIRING

EXPERT repairing of trunks, bags, suitcases, umbrellas. COPLEY LUGGAGE SHOP, 63 Huntington Ave., Boston. Back Bay 1225.

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. Caldwell, Warehouseman
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS to and from New York, Philadelphia and intermediate points; no lots too small, none too large; we have the largest closed, padded vans in New England; each load insured to the amount of $4000 for fire and collision in the Aetna Insurance Co., without charge; established 1885; furniture and office moving, packing. 118 Canal St., Boston. Tel. Haymarket 3008.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's double office; rent mornings, reasonable; 19th floor, Madison Ave. & 40th St. Call mornings, Caledonia 5969.

PAYING GUESTS

BEVERLY, MASS.—One of the largest homes recently opened for a few paying guests; 74 Lothrop St. on Shore Drive; exceptional opportunity. Phone 854 Beverly.

FRANCONIA, N. H., White Mountains—Summer board, fresh vegetables, modern. MISS ADAMS, 91 St. James Ave., Boston. Ken. 7069.

Hillsview CANTON MASS.
A delightfully located home with every comfort; open to a few women; excellent food; attractive rooms; large pine grove; also bungalow camp in open field close by; electric lights, gas, bath, large screened porch. Canton 0402-R, Kenmore 7734.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

PHOTOGRAPHERS

HORNER
Oldest Established Studio in Boston
250 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Opposite Symphony Hall

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

NOTICE OF HEARING

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMITTEES,
CITY HALL, May 28, 1929.

The Executive Committee of the Boston City Council will give a public hearing on Wednesday, June 5, 1929, at 2 p. m., at the Council Chamber, City Hall, on the proposed acceptance of chapter 297 of the Acts of 1929, entitled, "An Act to Provide for the Construction of a Vehicular Tunnel between Boston proper and East Boston."

By order of the Committee.

JOHN E. BALDWIN,
Clerk of Committees.

ROOMS AND BOARD

LOS ANGELES, Grattan Gables—An ideal guest house; reasonable rates. 1539 West 9th St., N. car. DRexel 3949.

WOLLASTON, MASS.—Room and board for elderly people; Christian Scientists preferred; opportunity for rest and study. 112 Brook St. Granite 2395.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WANTED—Near Boston, country or shore, room and board for gentleman needing occasional help. F-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Business women can find comfortable rooms, permanent or transient, at the Fenway Club, 1126 Boylston St., where all can enjoy laundry and kitchen privileges; rates moderate. The club is under new management.

BOSTON, The Cairns—Year-round hospitality; select residential and transient home for paying guests; very desirable rooms for business women. B. B. 1825. MADAM CAIRNS, etc.; in summer colony, near golf links and center. CHAS. P. CLAPP CO., 201 Washington Street, Boston.

BOSTON, 199 Beacon St.—In beautiful house, single double rooms, two with private baths; facing river or street; convenient Christian Science church. Ken. 4721.

BOSTON—Neat, attractive single, double rooms, day or week, continuous hot water; near Christian Science church; tourists accommodated; reasonable. Kenmore 7347.

BOSTON, 97 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Furnished rooms, all improvements, continuous hot water; transients accommodated. B. A. COSMAN, Copley 2792-R.

BOSTON, 297 Commonwealth Ave.—Bachelor residence; a few desirable rooms, shower bath, telephone, running water; terms reasonable. Kenmore 6880.

BOSTON, 488 Beacon St.—Well furnished rooms; water side; rates reasonable; tourists accommodated. Tel. Back Bay 10845.

BOSTON, 31 Massachusetts Ave., Suite 11—Large airy room, view of Charles River; private family. Tel. Copley 1876-W.

BOSTON, 110 Gainsboro St., Suite 4—Two front rooms to let; nice pleasant outlook. Tel. Kenmore 1216.

BOSTON, 960 Beacon St.—Small attractive room next to bath; available for visitors. Copley 1297 R.

BOSTON, Beacon St.—Water side, large airy room, private bath; also single room. Back Bay 2525.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—2 double, 1 single rooms, $1.00 a night per person. 210 Winthrop Rd., cor. Beacon St. Tel. Regent 7286-W.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 81 Ivy St., cor. St. Mary's St.—Pleasant, quiet rooms; transients accommodated. Tel. 5063-M Regent.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 26 Elm Street—Nicely furnished room, quiet home. Tel. Regent 0407-W.

GREENWOOD, MASS.—Country location, quiet wooded spot, 2 minutes from electric cars or train; large sunny room. Box G-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—Furnished rooms on bathroom floor in historic old house in Marblehead, 2 blocks from harbor; furnished with old furniture and hooked rugs; some rooms with fireplace; use of large back yard. Telephone Marblehead 593 or write MRS. STEARNS, 52 Washington St.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th—Exceptionally attractive large front room; single, double; near Riverside. TRIGGS, Apt. 3E.

PHILADELPHIA, 6140 N. 17th St.—Double or single room, 1 or 2 persons; convenient location; refined atmosphere. Han. 3527.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Wanted, business woman of refinement to share a modern, pleasant apartment with homelike atmosphere; 2 minutes from Christian Science church; rates reasonable. Write MRS. M. J. PREBLE, 383 Broadway.

WINTHROP, MASS.—Large comfortable room, near water, breakfast optional; Court Park district. Phone Ocean 1539-W evenings.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN wanted. Christian Scientist preferred, acquainted with show business, to sell scenery in office of studio. BEAUMONT STUDIOS, 443 West 47th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-Gardener situation wanted by experienced man; age 30; best of references. J. A. BELLOFATTO, 10 Curve St., Natick, Mass. Natick 275-W.

CHAUFFEUR—Experienced, careful, dependable, useful; references. Box S-33, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

FORMER theatre musician desires light work, part time preferred, at any occupation. W-29, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-Chauffeur—Young lady of good disposition; capable, with practical and business experience; is fond of children. Geneva 2399-G-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED typist desires work to do at home; neat, accurate, mailing charges paid on out of town work. MRS. FLORENCE PENNINGTON, 211 No. Montgomery St., Trenton, N. J.

HIGH SCHOOL girl knowing Spanish and German desires position for July and August. J-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY—Reliable young lady wishes position as child's nurse; Christian Scientist preferred. Phone Atlantic 7332.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate this year, desires position. F-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

GOLF—BOATING—BATHING—TENNIS
WINNEPESAUKEE FARM, Lakeport, N. H.
G. Elmer Sanborn, Prop.
Bath and Electric Lights—Modern Bungalows
Garage and Annex

LAKE CHAMPLAIN, Near Plattsburg, N. Y.—"The Better Ole" Inn; rooms with or without private bath; tennis, golf, beach; southern cooking. Address 591 Washington St., Brookline, Mass., or telephone Beacon 2163.

LONG BEACH, NEW YORK—Attractive rooms, including meals; good food; harmonious atmosphere; 5 minutes' walk to station; excellent commutation L. I. R. R. MRS. STECKER, 139 W. Chester St., Long Beach 3220.

PLEASURES of farm home extended to 6 or 8 guests for summer; large airy rooms, conveniences, good table; references. HARRIET B. CLARKE, West Kingston, R. I.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET

FOR RENT FOR SEASON—Old Nantucket house, 9 rooms, bath, modern conveniences; furnished in keeping with age of house; yard, flower garden; near center of town. Apply at premises, 9 Union St., Nantucket, Mass. or P. O. Box 20.

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Where: Austria.

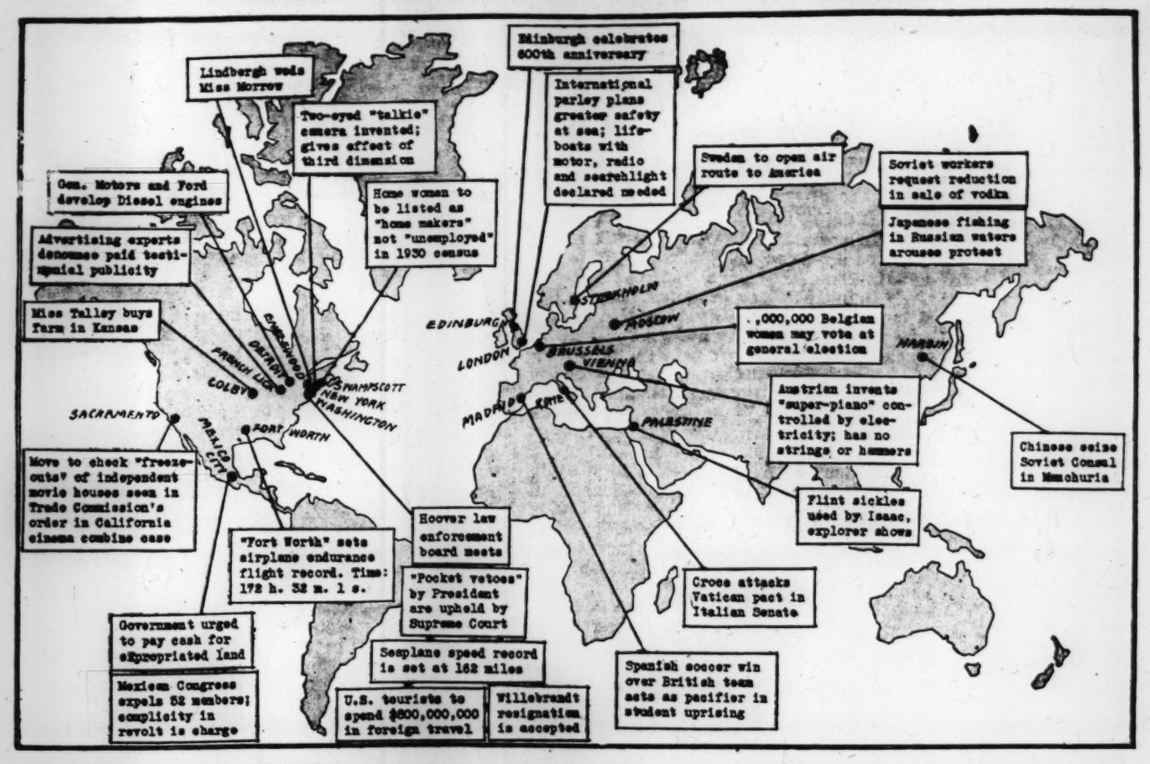
When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An Austrian musical composer. He was one of the 12 children of an itinerant wheelwright. Since Franz showed unusual ability, he was taught by a schoolmaster cousin to read, to write and to sing by note; also to play on such musical instruments as were possible to a small boy. When he was eight, he was admitted to the choir of a great church in Vienna; and though he continued there for some time, his actual lessons in music were few. When he was 16, he settled himself in an attic chamber and proposed to earn his living by his art. It was then that there fell into his hands six of the sonatas of Emmanuel Bach and the youth exclaimed: "I could not leave my instrument until I had played them through; and anyone who knows me must perceive how much I owe to Emmanuel Bach, that I studied him carefully and comprehended him."

Shortly after, Haydn made the acquaintance of some leading musicians: the operatic librettist, Metastasio, employed the younger man to give elementary instruction to some of his own pupils; the Italian, Porpora, became interested in Haydn's progress, as did Gluck. He sang sometimes at entertainments and his pupils increased in number. He began to compose; he studied the theoretical works of the masters. Count Morzin engaged him in 1759 as music composer and director, a position which carried with it the welcome privilege of free board and lodging; later he became musical director in the service of Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, which position he held for 30 years. Haydn once visited England, where he was most enthusiastically received and given an honorary degree by Oxford University.

It would be impossible to enumerate the works of Haydn and they need no recommendation to lovers of music. The works include symphonies for full orchestra, operas, quartets, sonatas, songs, 163 pieces written for the baryton, an instrument in size between a viola and a violoncello, now obsolete, and more than 100 works of chamber music. Among his latest works, some of the finest took the form of chamber music of the highest character.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Lindbergh weds Miss Morrow
Two-eyed "talkie" camera invented; gives effect of third dimension
Gen. Motors and Ford develop Diesel engines
Advertising experts denounce paid testimonial publicity
Miss Talley buys farm in Kansas
Home women to be listed as "home makers" not "unemployed" in 1930 census
Edinburgh celebrates 600th anniversary
International parley plans greater safety at sea; lifeboats with motor, radio and searchlight declared needed
Sweden to open air route to America
Soviet workers request reduction in sale of vodka
Japanese fishing in Russian waters arouses protest
,000,000 Belgian women may vote at general election
Austrian invents "super-piano" controlled by electricity; has no strings or hammers
Chinese seize Soviet Consul in Manchuria
Flint sickles used by Isaac, explorer shows
Move to check "freeze-outs" of independent movie houses seen in Trade Commission's order in California cinema combine case
"Fort Worth" sets airplane endurance flight record. Time: 172 h. 32 m. 1 s.
Hoover law enforcement board meets
"Pocket vetoes" by President are upheld by Supreme Court
Croce attacks Vatican pact in Italian Senate
Government urged to pay cash for expropriated land
Mexican Congress expels 52 members; complicity in revolt is charge
Seaplane speed record is set at 162 miles
U.S. tourists to spend $800,000,000 in foreign travel
Willebrandt resignation is accepted
Spanish soccer win over British team acts as pacifier in student uprising
EDINBURGH
LONDON
BRUSSELS
VIENNA
MADRID
ROME
PALESTINE
HARBIN
SACRAMENTO
COLBY
FORT WORTH
WASHINGTON

A Word a Day

Terminology

This seems a very simple word, and yet it represents the art of correctly using and distributing terms which appropriately belong to any class or subject. In derivation it comes directly from the Latin *terminus*, "term," adding our English suffix, *-ology*.

It may be compared with "nomenclature," which, in general, applies to the technical names used in the classification of a particular subject, especially the established and widely used terms of classification in learned subjects. Terminology in the natural sciences may be limited to the better known organs, functions, or processes.

The terminology of any particular subject, trade or profession, which consists of words generally unintelligible to most people, is often called "jargon," "cant," or "lingo," as "tabloid jargon" or "artists' cant."

We emphasize the third syllable of ter-mi-nol'-o-gy. Sound *e* as *u* in *urn*, *i* as in *fill*, first *o* as in *odd*, second *o* as in *obey*, *g* as *j*, *y* as in *any*.

"He was at a loss to understand the terminology of radio."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

A Quotation for Today

I HAVE not made the world, and He that made it will guide.—TENNYSON

Brevities

Passing Show: According to a writer, no self-respecting man stoops to borrowing. Cut this out and paste it on the handle of your lawn-mower.

Judge: Little drops of water, little grains of sand, make the mighty ocean and the humble spinach.

Woman's Home Companion: Easy payments are easy for the man to whom they are paid.

Dallas News: Europe rioted on May Day, but in Italy it was just another Mustn't Day.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Ina "Fits In"

St. Louis, Mo.

IN THE little town of Ravenwood, Mo., lives the little "cobblerette" who "fits in." The writer lost a heel and asked the druggist where a cobbler could be found. "Over at the cream station—Ina will fix you up, I guess."

Ina—a delicate little girl—sat nailing away at a shoe almost as big as herself. She left the big shoe to give the visitor's shoe first aid.

When her grandfather, the town shoemaker, passed on, there were lots of shoes there for repairs. Someone had to do them. Ina had often watched her grandfather at work, so she could "fit in" and shoes continued to come and Ina continued to repair them, temporarily. That was three years ago.

Then there was the cream-testing and shipping. The cream cans are very heavy, but "not so bad when one knows how to distribute the weight." Here, too, Ina was able to "fit in" and took the examination and got her cream tester's certificate.

Then there was the egg-candling, crating and shipping, as well as the crates to nail up. Again did Ina "fit in" and added these to her other jobs.

Ina doesn't know which is her main business and which are the side lines. But all her lines are handled smilingly and with snatches of song. She is one of (she had to set down a crate of eggs to count) seven children and in her "spare time" between heels and soles and cream and eggs, she manages to do her own sewing and some for her sisters.

In Lighter Vein

When mother reprimands Willie—
For bulging his pockets with these—
She conveniently forgets the miscellany in her hand-bag.

THE MOTE AND THE BEAM.

Passing Show

So Thoughtful

The shopper was on her way out after leaving her list of groceries to be delivered. Suddenly she turned and said coldly:

"Never mind the cranberries, Mr. Dugan. I see the cat is sleeping on them."

"Whisht, mum! She won't mind me waking her up!"—*Army and Navy Journal.*

The Reason

"I bought a new car and gave up my piano player as first payment."

"I didn't know they accepted piano players as first payment on new cars."

"They don't usually, but the salesman is a neighbor of mine."—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

The New Car

Determined Lady: "Have that red light taken off the rear of the car, or I can't be interested in it."

Salesman: "What's wrong with it?"

Determined Lady: "Why, anyone can see that it doesn't match the color scheme!"

A Polite Gentlemin

A man we like is Thomas Finn;
He's heard the joke but he laughs agin.

—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What is the tallest building in the British Empire?—*Among the Railroads*..... 20
2. What was Lord Chesterfield's name before he acceeded to that title? — *One Minute Biographies* 20
3. What is the origin of the word "dollar"?—*Word a Day* 20
4. How many American homes are equipped with electric washing machines?—*Household Arts Page*..... 20
5. How many Bibles were issued by the British and Foreign Bible Society last year?—*World's Great Capitals* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex, England

Dear Editor:

I am a black cocker spaniel nine months old, and I should like to make friends with the boys and girls who write to the Mail Bag. I have been told that I am a clever dog, and perhaps you will think so too, when I tell you the following story.

My mistress went to get the eggs from the henhouse and I went down with her. I picked up what I thought was a nice-looking ball and took it to my kennel, about 35 yards away, and left it there to play with later. Imagine my mistress' surprise when she found that my nice-looking ball was an egg, and that I had brought it to my kennel without cracking it or breaking it. I am sometimes told that I am a fooling dog, however, as today when I went to sleep on a bed of carnation cuttings, which had been worked up to let the sun get at the roots.

I have two young masters who have attended the Christian Sunday School since their early days. We have great fun together, although I think that humans are sometimes quite difficult to understand. I do enjoy hearing them read about my doggy friend, Snubs. He does lead such an interesting life! Beauty W.

Christchurch, New Zealand

Dear Editor:

It is a year or more since I last wrote to you, and I must thank you very much for publishing my letter. I have received letters from eight girls in America, all of which are from different parts of the country. In their letters the girls said that as soon as they saw my name in the Mail Bag and that I lived in New Zealand they decided to write at once. I have had a great demand for post cards and souvenirs of the town in which I live, and I have received beautiful cards and souvenirs from America from my correspondents.

The ideas that some of the girls have of New Zealand are very vague. Some think that we are an uncivilized race and live in jungles, while others think that we are a very dark race of people more like the Maoris, the natives of New Zealand. I have explained to them that we are a white race of people quite civilized and educated and are British subjects.

The girls seem very interested in parliamentary elections and they seem to be very pleased that Mr. Hoover is President. The people of New Zealand were also pleased to hear of Mr. Hoover's success. I received a copy of the Denver Post with pictures of President and Mrs. Hoover and the beautiful home in which they live.

The Christian Scientists are proud of the Monitor and I am very glad to say that I am a "keen" worker in the distribution work. I feel very grateful to you and to the Monitor for the many correspondents it has given me. Iris Le C.

Scarborough, Yorks, England

Dear Editor:

I should like to thank you for publishing so much of my first letter to the Mail Bag. I have received a very nice letter from an American Girl Scout, and also one from a Guide captain at Filey, not far from here.

I want to tell you about a lovely drive we had last week. A party of six, including myself, set off in the car going through Newby and Scalby, two tiny villages near by, and then up a steep hill on to the Whitby moors. The views were wonderful! We could see Scarborough Castle in the distance, miles of fresh countryside, the blue sea, and farther, on our right, the quaint old town of Robin Hood's Bay.

Some miles further, and we descended into Whitby, were we saw the famous Abbey ruins. The Whitby streets are very narrow, for Whitby is a very old-fashioned town. In some streets the second story so overhangs the first that people can shake hands out of the bedroom windows. Captain Cook set sail from this town. Out of Whitby we went into Sleights, a charming English village, then up a tremendous hill again onto the moors, where we saw hundreds of sheep that roam about at will.

The next interesting place was Saltersgate, where we stopped for a short while, and visited the old-fashioned inn, and saw a wonderful peat fire which has been kept burning day and night for 128 years. The next little village is said to be the "prettiest village in Yorkshire," Thornton-le-Dale. A lovely wide stream flows by the roadside, majestic chestnut trees line the footway, and a lovely old church stands on the hill. From there we passed through many villages, including Allerston, Ebberston, and Snainton, and so back home after a most enjoyable drive. Janet D.

[It must have been a beautiful and interesting drive, Janet. Thank you for telling us about it.—Ed.]

Beverly Hills, California

Dear Editor:

Are there no girls in Japan, or China, or Europe, or South America who would like to correspond with a girl in California? I would love to correspond with girls who could write in Spanish. I took two years of Spanish in high school, but I am rapidly forgetting the little bit of that lovely language that I knew. I should like to have as correspondents girls from anywhere. Won't someone write to me?

I am 18 years old and I am taking an art course at the University of California at Los Angeles. I like craft work, literature, camping, and animals. Next fall I am going to take French at school.

This afternoon I went on a geology field trip. We went to look at the various rocks and rock formations that are in and near Los Angeles. We passed through a lovely wooded district where there were specimens of volcanic rock. However, some of the students were as interested in pointing out the homes of various movie stars as in the rock formations. We went high up in the hills and we could see for miles round. Some of us walked part way down the steep hills. On the way home we sang songs in the motor coach. We certainly did enjoy ourselves, and the day was ideal.

Several years ago, I hiked up into those same hills. At that time a company was there taking moving pictures, with a stagecoach and Indians.

I find the Monitor extremely helpful for my studies. It seems to be the favorite paper at the school library and it always looks quite worn in a short time. I always read the Monitor as soon as I get home from school. Bernice F.

Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

This is the first time that I have written to the Mail Bag, although I have often meant to. I enjoy the Monitor immensely and I find it a great help in my studies. We have recently been reading the "Lady of the Lake," by Scott, and an article on Scotland and the picture of Stirling Castle in the Monitor was very opportune. I took it to school to show to the class.

We have been doing several things for "optionals," one of which was to write a letter to some Scottish child. If you know of some Scottish girl about 13 years of age who lives somewhere near Lake Katrine, the setting of Scott's poem, I should be very glad if you would forward the inclosed letter to her. I should also like to start a correspondence with a girl in Germany, as I am taking German now, and should like to become more fluent.

Madison is a very lovely place. When we moved here, seven years ago, we were almost on the edge of town, and there was not a house for two blocks in any direction. Now the boundary line is two miles beyond our house, and the country is all built up. Until this year, we have had a two-acre field directly across from our house, which was reserved for the building of a new high school. There was a clump of beautiful old oaks—at least 200 years old—which marked an old Indian trail, and when the men came to chop them down, the neighborhood tried to get the Historical Society to take measures to prevent their destruction, but before the members could take any definite step the trees were all down.

Give my love to Snubs, Waddles, and the Mail Baggers. Barbara L.

[We sent your letter to a girl in Scotland, Barbara. If you watch the Mail Bag you will be able to choose a German correspondent for yourself.—Ed.].

Tulsa, Oklahoma

Dear Editor:

The Young Folks' Page is very interesting to me, and as I am taking private instruction in art of course I enjoy the Art Page. My favorite hobby is stamp collecting. I should love to answer any letters from stamp collectors or from others.

Our Sunday School has a Monitor meeting every month. We are divided into the following groups: The Young Folks' Page, Children's Page, Art Page, Home Forum, Sport Page, and some others. Each group decides which member of their group is to talk. After all the groups have given their contribution we have a general discussion and anyone can tell of anything he has read in any part of the Monitor that has been of especial interest.

I should love to hear from a French mademoiselle who can write and read English. I can speak some French but would rather not try to write in it. I am 13. Lots of love to the Mail Baggers. Anna A.

EARLY OCCUPATIONS

What Proverb?

	D	N	E	D	•
I	F	R	I	E	E
N		A		F	D
	N		A	R	N
E	E	S	E	I	I
D		I	N	D	

Start With the Letter "A," and Reading Up or Down, Right or Left (Not Diagonally), Spell a Proverb.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

President Hoover Preaches Peace

PRESIDENT HOOVER very properly made of his Memorial Day address an opportunity to express an earnest plea in behalf of the literal acceptance, development, and enforcement of the Paris peace pact. Naturally, he laid his chief stress upon the endeavor to secure a rigid limitation, and even reduction, of naval armaments in which he is easily today the leader. It goes almost without saying that if the peace pact is to be taken seriously—and who shall say it is not?—it puts an end to the necessity for great navies. The directness and force of the President's utterances on this subject make it entirely clear that it is his purpose to utilize so far as possible the great influence of the office he now fills to check the tendency in certain nations to increased expenditures for armaments, and to begin the work of reducing armed forces to the lowest possible limit.

There are, however, implications reasonably to be drawn from certain of the expressions he employed which seem to indicate a larger program, a broader comprehension of the logical consequences of the pact than the mere reiteration of his position on naval limitation. He says, indeed, that the existence of the pact "implies more than the reduction of arms to a basis of simple defense" and he goes on to declare:

> It implies that nations will conduct their daily intercourse in keeping with the spirit of that agreement. It implies that we shall endeavor to develop those instrumentalities of peaceable adjustment that will enable us to remove disputes from the field of emotion to the field of calm and judicial consideration.

From this the implication is reasonable that there must be developed some tribunal which shall determine those issues which in the past have been determined by recourse to war. That tribunal now exists in the form of the World Court of International Justice, and it is obviously going to be one of the early tasks of the Hoover Administration to accomplish the full participation of the United States Government in that court. But more, the spirit of the agreement implies quite as much that nations party to it shall not give aid to those who rush into war as it does that they should refrain from embarkation upon war themselves. Under the spirit of the Paris pact it would be clearly illogical and faithless for any nation, for the sake of the profit that might result from its action, to supply either of the belligerents in an aggressive war with munitions or with money to prosecute that war. While President Hoover does not in so many words express approval of the Fish resolution, or the similar policy which The Christian Science Monitor has enunciated in its editorial columns, it does follow from any reasonable construction of his remarks that he will look upon the support of war as almost identical with the prosecution of war.

There is promise in the very vigorous remarks of the President of an active campaign in the cause of peace during his Administration. Such a campaign will enlist the unqualified support of an overwhelming majority of the American people.

Traffic: Boon and Necessity

TRAFFIC is an institution. It is an established thing, a good thing, and it is a major essential to organized society. Home is another institution. It is just as illogical to say that traffic is "one of the major menaces of the day" because accidents and problems arise within the thoroughfares of traffic as it would be to say that home is a menace because within the four walls of a house homicide sometimes takes place.

No city, state or national government is really trying to find a way to rid itself of traffic. What the road engineers and the police are working on is how to rid traffic of limitation, or drunken and otherwise irresponsible drivers, of bottleneck road layouts and other obstructions left over from a less motorized generation. Neither can it be laid to traffic's door that everybody has not yet become accustomed to the presence of motor vehicles. The solution is, more and still more education. To the majority of people the automobile brings service, comfort, joy and general satisfaction. The minority who still find it difficult to adapt their thought and movements to the motor age should be firmly but repeatedly instructed, guided and guarded until they have attained both the necessary motor-age conduct and a constructive attitude toward traffic. Uncooperative, willful and fear-proclaiming persons must be helped to see the situation in a better light. The importance of a right concept of traffic is at once apparent, for we cannot improve that which we look upon as in its very nature an evil.

Traffic throughout history has been developed to meet the fundamental needs as well as the fancy of mankind. By it, commerce, industry, buying and selling at the market place, travel and culture have been made possible. It improves social conduct and increases the opportunity for wholesome recreation. It compels the rapid growth and improvement of roads. Traffic must continue, for it serves the community in a million ways. To denounce traffic is therefore to denounce one of the most valuable factors to human expression. The problem is to free traffic from those troublesome elements which tangle and block.

Selfish motives, arrogance, discourtesy and ignorance have a way of usurping traffic at times and making many people think that these things constitute traffic. But they do not; and they and their like are the causes of the friction and disaster. It is time that effectual protest be raised against the frequent pronouncements in newspaper, magazine and fiction erroneously defining traffic as "a killer," as "imperiling the life and safety of every citizen," as "one of the major menaces of the day." For traffic is in fact one of the greatest boons to modern existence.

Another 'T. R.'; A Happier San Juan

"ROOSEVELT Going to San Juan"! Announcement of President Hoover's intention to appoint Col. Theodore Roosevelt Jr. as Governor of Porto Rico carries a strikingly familiar linking of names. That of the island capital at once recalls a certain Cuban hill made famous by another Col. Theodore Roosevelt. Congressional rumblings have indicated some opposition to the appointment on the ground that Colonel Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy at the time the revoked naval oil leases were made, but this objection is scarcely expected to block confirmation. In any event Colonel Roosevelt's expedition into the Chinese hinterland for the Field Museum of Natural History will likely prevent his taking over Gov. Horace M. Towner's duties before fall.

It is believed that before then a critical period for the island Government in connection with the handling of hurricane relief will have passed. The native Legislature is aroused over delays in applying the $6,000,000 voted by Congress for the purpose. Porto Rico needs relief of more than one kind. Its problems offer as great a challenge to constructive statesmanship as Colonel Roosevelt could ask. It presents the anomaly of 1,500,000 citizens of the United States whose average income is reported to be less than one dollar a day, with nearly half of the workers unemployed. Also, it is making insistent demands for a larger share of self-government, either as an independent nation or as a full-fledged state.

Last year the heads of the Porto Rican Legislature told President Coolidge that the island is in no better condition than when under Spain. Colonel Roosevelt's father helped to end the Spanish régime; the son has an opportunity to provide a better.

Labor's Assertive Militants

JUST now, in what may be termed an inner circle of organized labor in the United States, there is again assertive and distinctly vocal a faction which denominates itself progressive, returning to wage a campaign similar to those repeatedly defeated during the years when Samuel Gompers held the American Federation of Labor steadfastly to its charted course. It is the professed aim of the so-called progressives, among whom are Socialists and labor leaders who are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, to organize, in the United States, an independent labor party. This party would be "analogous to the British Labor Party," avowedly in the hope that it will thereby be made possible for workers to "combat intrenched capitalism" which, the declaration says, "dominates our millionaire Cabinet, our legislative halls and the courts through the control of both dominant political parties."

The record of the meeting at which the declaration or platform of the "Conference of Progressive Labor Action" was adopted shows that there was a sufficiently strong radical element represented to oppose the adoption of a plank censuring the Communist Party and its representatives for lack of ability to cope with what was declared to be a deplorable economic condition in the United States. It was complained that the Communists, like the federation leaders, have undermined the confidence of the rank and file in the organized labor movement.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., who succeeded Mr. Gompers, was made the subject of direct criticism. He and his associates at labor headquarters are blamed for the "deplorable" conditions which the agitators declare exist. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the federation, replying on behalf of Mr. Green to the charges formulated at the meeting, seeks to show that the nonpartisan political action so long adhered to by organized labor has proved far more effective in the United States than independent political action in other countries. Instead of advising greater independent political activity, he believes labor would fare better everywhere by co-operating with existing political parties. He asks that the progress made in bettering the economic conditions of the workers in the United States be compared with that made elsewhere.

It is not to be wondered at, of course, that criticism should be directed, both from within and without, at the established policies and practices of the A. F. of L. leaders. The interests of labor, both organized and unorganized, are of necessity divergent. But the criticism now made is not merely as to ways and means adopted to gain an agreed or common end. This criticism is of fundamentals. It would, by a process of boring from within, disrupt or disarrange the foundations upon which the federation rests. The announcement by the so-called progressives that American labor now faces a grave crisis will not be taken seriously by many not influenced by those who have formed this new inner circle. Emergencies have been met as they have from time to time arisen, nearly always by those displaying patience and sound judgment. Labor's enemies are in neither the A. F. of L. nor the two dominant political parties.

What! No North Pole?

IT IS, perhaps, one of the inevitable consequences of scientific advance that the veil of mystery with which humanity, from Herodotus to Shakespeare and even as late as Livingstone and Stanley, has invested certain territories of its own planet, has been remorselessly lifted, till today even children are beginning to have their doubts about the credibility of fairy tales. Africa, for centuries a strangely exotic continent, has been traversed, mapped and divided while its primitive tribes have been tamed, numbered, and civilized; anthropologists, forgetting the fears of their early childhood, have ventured boldly among the aborigines of Australia and New Guinea and, on their return, informed the incredulous world of the childlike jolliness and fine sensitiveness of cannibals; and cinemamen have scaled the mountains of Tibet.

The earth was in danger of losing its glamour, but that wonder still brooded over the two small strips of her ice-capped poles. Snowy solitudes, all-pervading night alternating with midnight sunshine—strange, tremulous, inaccessible regions, which in the Northern Hemisphere were made even more fantastic by the presence of tribes of nomadic Eskimos, who as Mark Twain has it, feed on candles and treasure fishhooks. Alas, for human credulity! The north pole is no more, for Vilhjalmur Stefansson, famous explorer and Harvard lecturer in anthropology, has pricked this last bubble of topographical romance in a series of lectures which he has recently delivered in Cambridge and Oxford.

"On low land, far from mountains and far from the sea," Mr. Stefansson told his audiences, "air temperatures are as high in the arctic as in the tropics." As for the Eskimos, he assured his hearers, they not only had no idea what a snow house looked like, but, when he first saw them, they were actually perspiring with the heat and fanning themselves with bandanna handkerchiefs! And in conclusion, Mr. Stefansson expressed the view that the arctic explorers were chiefly to blame for this popular misconception, for, finding themselves hailed as heroes, they succumbed to the tempting delights of hero-worship.

Thus merrily Mr. Stefansson sailed down the current of exaggeration! But, maybe, to one who like Mr. Stefansson has spent many years on the fringe of the north pole, even harmless fallacies require violent correction. Whatever the reason, Mr. Stefansson, it would appear, will have to try again and to try hard before he realizes his ambition of "abolishing the north pole."

Church and State in Italy

THE very process of ratifying the concordat designed to settle the church and state question in Italy has brought to light somewhat unsettling differences over the meaning of that agreement. Mussolini's speech presenting the Lateran accords to the Chamber of Deputies opened the barrage of interpretations and disclosed the distances separating the interpreters. Debate focused on education. Il Duce, clinging to the Fascist doctrine that the individual exists for the state, declared emphatically that the Government is responsible for education. Two days later the Pope made answer in an address at Mondragone College. "Education belongs first and above all to the church and the family," he said.

The concordat itself provides for religious instruction in all Italian schools under teachers chosen by the Roman Catholic bishops and paid by the Government. But the divergence goes beyond mere formal training in the schools; it extends to the entire question of whether church or state shall give direction to youth. Mussolini recognizes that if Fascism is to survive it must be taught, almost as a religion, to tomorrow's citizens. For that purpose he has formed two national organizations, the Balilla and the Avanguardia, to take charge of boys at eight and graduate them into the Black Shirt militia at eighteen.

The Pope has opposed these bodies as antireligious, but last year Mussolini forced the Vatican to dissolve the Catholic Boy Scouts and permit their incorporation in the Fascist organizations. At that time the Premier issued a decree saying that the Balilla would take over the entire "physical, moral and spiritual education of Italian youth," although he tempered the blow somewhat by giving the church control of religious teaching in the Balilla.

Apparently the difficulty comes from trying to set up an "idea-tight compartment" of religious training in which the church shall have a free hand so long as its moral precepts do not "leak" into the political doctrines inculcated by the state. For instance, Mussolini wants youth taught "a sense of virility and the power of conquest," while the Pope denies it is necessary for the state to "train for conquest." This shows the potentialities of disagreement over just one phase of the settlement. Laws and government must be to a large extent the crystallization of a people's morals, and history shows a long record of failure in attempts to divorce politics and morals.

Before the deputies, Mussolini, in explaining the new status of Vatican and Government, declared: "There therefore are two sovereignties, sharply differentiated, perfectly and reciprocally recognized." Obviously he was describing a hoped-for, not an achieved, condition. Already his two so-called "sovereignties" are contending in a field where both cannot be sovereign.

Editorial Notes

"Let's fly." "All right, let's." That this conversation, or its equivalent, is repeated more than 300 times during most fair weather holidays at the East Boston Airport indicates most conclusively, according to officials at that field, that this season is destined to see the greatest growth ever in aerial transportation.

The fact that movie censors, who have in the past readily deleted objectionable sections of silent films, are now finding it difficult to cut the conversation in the talkies to fit, should do much toward influencing producers to exercise greater care in the material they turn out.

The United States Treasury announces that 912,000,000 of the new paper bills will be ready for distribution in July, which is about eight to a person; but, come to think of it, they won't be given out on that basis.

When that German process of driving an automobile by water instead of gasoline is perfected, it will seem like old times, driving up to the watering troughs again.

A telegraph golf match has recently been held between Harvard and Oregon. Who said there was nothing new under the sun?

Fancy a Frenchman learning the English language being told that already is all right but that alright is all wrong.

A New Shakespeare Discovery

IN 1927 an Oxford tailor was making some repairs on the second floor of his premises in the ancient university town, and while peeling off canvas and other superimposed material on the walls of one of the rooms, he uncovered a beautiful painted decoration disclosed in all its original brilliance. The ground color is a rich orange scarlet made from the natural red ochre from Headington, Oxfordshire. The design is made up of flowers and fruit commonly known in the sixteenth century: white Canterbury bells, windflowers, roses, and bunches of grapes. This decoration extends the whole length of the north wall and over the brick fireplace. Very prominent over the fireplace is the medieval monogram "I. H. S." expressed in the style of the fourteenth century. Above the wall design is a frieze of mottoes. These are not quite complete, but are quite legible. Quoted in the order in which they appear, they read as follows:

> First in thy Rising And List of thi rest
> be thou gods servante for that hold i best
> In the mornynge earlye
> Serve god Devoutlye
> Feare god above allthynge
> . . . . . the Kynge

The monogram is probably a hundred years older than the rest of the decoration, so that the old house in Oxford, at its core, spans all of 500 years.

* * *

Interesting as such a discovery may be to the antiquarian, its general appeal would not have been considerable in a land where vestiges of antiquity abound, had it not been for certain other connections which unmistakably identify this house with one of the greatest literary figures in all history—William Shakespeare.

The chain of evidence which leads to this association is clearly set forth in the records of the owners of the property, New College, Oxford. The present tenants, trading under the name of Messrs. Hookham & Company, Tailors, has been established in the premises, 3 Cornmarket Street, since 1793, and E. H. Attwood, the existing member of the firm, was the discoverer of this important and interesting link with the great dramatist. Previous to the occupancy of the house by tailors, it was a tavern. Between 1592 and 1614 the house was occupied by John Davenant, a vintner. It is well known that Shakespeare was a good friend of John Davenant; he was godfather to his son, Sir William Davenant. William was born at the Crown Tavern—now 3 Cornmarket—and he was baptized March 3, 1605. Dr. Hutton, the dean of Winchester, and a keen Shakespearean scholar, gives as dates of Shakespeare's visits to Oxford, 1587, 1593, 1603 (or 1604), 1605, 1606, 1609, 1610, 1612, and 1613.

Aubrey writes of John Davenant, his family, and the tavern, as follows: "This John Davenant was a vintner, a very grave and discreet citizen; his wife was a very beautiful woman, and of a very good wit, and of conversation extremely agreeable. They had three sons and three daughters. . . . Mr. William Shakespeare was wont to goe into Warwickshire once a yeare, and did commonly in his journey lye at this house in Oxon where he was exceedingly respected."

The room in which these decorations were discovered was the guest chamber, and it is more than probable that it was the room which Shakespeare occupied on his frequent visits to Oxford on his way to Stratford-on-Avon. In 1916, another Shakespearean authority, writing of John Davenant's tavern, said: "Very little, if anything, above ground, is contemporaneous with Davenant, but the stone cellars may well be so." But these later discoveries by Mr. Attwood have disproved this opinion, and visitors to Oxford may now look upon the same walls, and read the same pious monitions that the poet looked upon and read.

* * *

How much Shakespeare saw of his godson, we do not know; but William's brother, Robert, who was two years older, told Aubrey that "Mr. William Shakespeare had given him a hundred kisses."

Taken individually, any one of the deductions arrived at by those competent to weigh the evidence, would be sufficiently strong to throw the weight of proof on the side of probability; taken collectively, there seems to be no reasonable doubt but that we have, in this recent discovery, indisputable evidence of another link between the present and the ordinary everyday life of Shakespeare.

The City Council of Oxford has voted a sum for the proper preservation of this room, and Mr. Attwood has generously thrown it open for the public. To him it has been a labor of love, and no attempt has been made to commercialize this valued find. The room is approached by a narrow two-foot staircase, the steps of which must have felt the impress of the great dramatist's feet many times, and on the old newel post his hand must have often rested as he turned to bid his host "Good night." But this is no show place for the million. In communicating with the writer, Mr. Attwood says: "I am only anxious to welcome visitors of the type who are really genuinely interested in such an old work."

It is interesting to note that John Davenant was the son of a tailor, and that it has been left for another tailor occupying the same premises as John Davenant, to discover the "painted room" which, in addition to disclosing a specimen of the most beautiful sixteenth century craftsmanship, was also the chamber occupied by Shakespeare on his trips from London to his home town.

A. J. P.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

ARTIFICIAL silk has been given a new name in France. In future it is to be known in the trade as "Chardone," in place of "la soie artificielle," in honor of the savant, M. Chardone, to whom the credit is given for being the first to make it. Lyons is the center of the artificial silk industry of France, and it was in this city that the silk manufacturers (Syndicat des fabricants de soieries) met and formally adopted this name. Their hope is that, as the employment of the word becomes current in silk circles in Lyons, its popularity will cause it to spread throughout France and gradually reach other countries until the world comes to say chardone instead of artificial silk.

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The name might mislead you, were you to hear it for the first time: "Foire aux Croûtes"—Fair of Crusts. It is a type of fair with which we have been familiar since 1921 and which some say is likely to disappear. In open air and hopeful sunshine, for surprisingly long distances, are ranged clusters of paintings. Some are bad and many are worse, but the writer recalls finding a couple of years ago a few exquisite flower pictures executed by a young Russian boy of seemingly promising talent. But this year, on one day, in four different places in Paris, were the original fair and three others in imitation. The organizers of the first Foire aux Croûtes feel that this plethora of sidewalk talent minimizes the distinctiveness of their exhibition and are considering discontinuing it entirely.

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To make the invitation fit the ball requires some social discernment. No choice, however, could have been more fitting for a festival given at a fashionable Riviera home than the use of old Roman parchment for the invitations. The festival was to be a Roman one, and the guests were invited to come in costumes of that epoch. The host appeared as Nero, and among the guests were centurions, consuls, patricians, lictors, slaves, and even contemporary Greek wrestlers. The most un-Roman incident was the arrival of one lady from England by airplane, but there was a Pegasus, wasn't there, long before airplanes were thought of? And mythology tells us of chariots driven through the sky?

* * *

Naval men are proud of the performance of the new destroyer or flotilla leader, called the Guépard. This is the largest and most heavily armed warship of its type afloat, and the speed which it developed was 38½ knots. The tonnage (2600) is, however, surpassed by that of a huge submarine of 3000 tons which has been laid down at Cherbourg and which is double in size any existing French submarine. In matters of naval defense, this country has made great strides during the last few years and will complete by 1932—after five years of rapid work—the construction of nine cruisers, twenty-one flotilla leaders, thirty-six smaller destroyers, forty-eight submarines, and numerous other supplementary craft.

* * *

The big department stores both sell novelties and provide novelties. Some time ago, one of these fascinating shops put live animals in a few of its show windows, including leopards. Not to be outdone, another shop has placed in position a "robot" some twelve feet high, who answers all questions. His lips move; he carries his hat politely in one hand; he tells you immediately exactly where this or that garment is to be found. The scene is reminiscent of Far Eastern temples and the great stone figures from whom answers are invoked, and who, supposedly, give replies audibly. In the case of the robot, an individual sits inconspicuously some distance away and the hat held in the hand of the robot is a concealed microphone and loud-speaker.

* * *

This is amusing to a housekeeper. In America, when you desire a certain dessert, you tell the cook to make "French toast," whereas in France you ask for "Spanish toast," and probably in Spain they might not know it under any name and would speak of it as "American toast." The French also refer to it as "pain perdu," or lost bread, apparently because it offered a means of using up stale bread. After you have dipped your bread in the batter of egg and milk and fried it to a nice brown, it is served in Paris with sugar sprinkled over it to taste. But the American groceries have maple sirup, which can be recommended to the French housekeepers and which imparts a delicate flavor impossible to get with mere sugar.

* * *

Commercial flying is ten years old in France. This is also probably true for other countries, for it has only been since the war that the public has taken up flying. The Air Union has with considerable éclat celebrated its tenth anniversary at Le Bourget airdrome. This main flying field for Paris was an old war ground; today, however, it is more and more becoming the center of commercial aviation activities in France. In 1919 not 1000 passengers were transported to or from Le Bourget; in 1920 the number jumped to 8000 and a year later to 16,000; while for this present year of 1929 some 32,000 are expected. The Air Union is the main French company for transchannel and north European services, its chief competitor northward being the Imperial Airways, and eastward the Belgian, Dutch, and German lines.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and the Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Need for Enlightened Parents

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article in the Monitor of April 23, in connection with a recent tragedy in Chicago, is of vital interest to me as a father of five children, and I do not think those educators whose opinions were asked helped very much toward a solution of the problem involved in the tragic situation in question.

One exception to the above sweeping statement should be made in regard to the view of G. H. Parkes, who says, "We need enlightened parents fully alive to their responsibility of law observance in their homes."

Apart from this statement, however, most of the other opinions, it seems to me, suggest the delegation to educational systems, supported by existing and additional legislation, of the task of training children.

Why do not we parents get busy ourselves? It is admitted that the demoralizing conditions referred to have been known to exist for some time, but I do not read of any action being taken to correct them.

May I suggest that most parents do not know the solution, or for some reason fear to state bluntly what they know. The present conditions are their own fault, and the mothers and fathers of families will have to correct them—legislation and education are not raising their families, and parents must recognize this fact, accept the involved responsibility, look to themselves to find where they are lacking, and ask themselves what they have done and what they are doing to teach their children such things as obedience, truthfulness, honesty, responsibility and respect for discipline in the home, the school and to all recognized authority.

Also what example is being set before the children in the home and what is being done to direct their habits? What is being offered to the older ones in place of the jazz party? And do the parents know where they are and who their associates are when they are away from home?

Our children are no better and no worse than we were as children. New conditions have arisen, and they are simply responding to these new conditions. What that response shall be depends upon the influence exerted in the home.

If our educators, judges and those whose opinions can be heard and carry weight would place the plain facts before the parents, it would not be necessary for just a plain father of five to venture his unasked opinion.

Philadelphia, Pa. CHARLES SAUNDERS.

Helpful in Humane Work

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my appreciation for the space that The Christian Science Monitor so freely gives through its columns to the promoting of kindness to animals.

On April 15 the Monitor came out with a full-page dedicated to Be-Kind-to-Animals anniversary, April 14-20. I had thought really that no other than a newspaper man could quite appreciate what that much space means gratis, but I soon learned that I was wrong, for a city humane officer of Los Angeles remarked how liberal the Monitor always is with its space in promoting kindness to animals, and at the same time referred to the full page of very appropriate pictures in the recent issue as being so helpful in the humane work. JOHN H. CHAMBERLIN.

Los Angeles, Calif.

From the Other Side of the World

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please let me thank you for your letter and for The Christian Science Monitor that comes in weekly batches.

Fuller use of the paper leads to greater appreciation. First of all, it is appreciated because it is a "clean" paper, avoids reports of murder, etc., and because it is "on the side of the angels." Again, I have read news in it of Burma which I had not seen in a Burma paper, and of Wales which I missed in my home papers. Besides, I have found in it points, some of which I have used in my school work, not to speak of many more which I cut out in this connection. EDWIN ROWLAND.

Kemmendine, Burma.

A Bit of Joyful, Hopeful News

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the "Sunny Hours" column of the Monitor of May 15 I read the article of the newsboy with the "Good news" selling appeal. The article itself was a bit of joyful, hopeful news.

There are seemingly, at this date, newspapers of which it cannot honestly be said, "Lots of good news in the paper tonight. See for yourself. Good news. Plenty of it for everyone." May the day be speeding on when every newsboy can shout, with the ringing voice of sincerity, "Lots of good news in the paper tonight."

Chicago, Ill. EDWARD G. CARTER.